# OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS SPECIAL EDUCATION DIVISION STATE OF CALIFORNIA

# SPECIAL EDUCATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

OCTOBER 14, 2011 10:00 A.M. - 1:00 P.M.

# JOINT SESSION

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

Official Transcriber: Stacy Wegner

# COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

#### NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

TRACI BEAN
MARGARET BROUSSARD
FRAN ENGLISH
JESSE LEAVITT
KENT REZOWALLI, CHAIRPERSON
CATHERINE SHERMAN, NOTE TAKER

#### SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

MARGARET DALTON
AMY FOODY
MAUREEN GRAVES
MARCY GUTIERREZ
MIHO MURAI, NOTE TAKER
ROBERT WRIGHT, CHAIRPERSON

#### COMMITTEE MEMBERS NOT PRESENT:

PAUL EISENBERG SUNDEE JOHNSON ANN DELFOSSE THOMAS GIBSON CHRISTINE SMITH

#### ALSO PRESENT:

JUDGE JUDITH KOPEK, Administrative Law Judge JUDGE MICHAEL BARTH JUDGE RICHARD BREEN JUDGE TIM NEWLOVE KAY STUBBINGS

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#### PROCEEDINGS

everybody. This is the meeting of the Office of
Administrative Hearings Special Education Advisory Committee.

It's October 14th, 2011, and it is just about 10:15 a.m. I
am presiding Administrative Law Judge Judith Kopek, head of
the Special Education Division for the Office of
Administrative Hearings, and I'd like to welcome all of our
members, new and returning in Northern California, along with
Southern California.

This meeting is being conducted jointly through video conference. We will be following the same agenda, and this meeting is also be webcast, and so I would like to welcome all those of you who are attending this meeting through our webcast.

At this time, since we do have some new members, what I would like to do is just go over the mission of the Advisory Committee and the goal as well.

And the Advisory Committee is composed of parents, attorneys, advocates, school employees and other stakeholders, the majority of whom are parents and advocates or attorneys for parents. The Advisory Committee provides nonbinding recommendations to the Office of Administrative Hearings to improve the mediation and due process procedures utilized by the Office of Administrative Hearings.

And the goal is that OAH consults with the Advisory Committee in areas, such as revisions to the OAH website, the forms, documents, scheduling procedures, staff trainings, procedure manual, consumer brochure and outreach to families and students.

And what we historically have done is selected -the Advisory Committee in each location has selected a chair,
and the purpose of the chair is to help facilitate the
meeting in Northern California. The chair will be given the
comments as they come through the website, and at each item
the chair will read those public comments pertaining to the
item.

In Southern California I -- the purpose -- the chair is very helpful to make sure that those members of the Committee and then during public comment time the members of the public are able to participate, and that if they are not recognized that you let us know and we'll try to have -- make sure that everybody in both locations can participate.

So at this time I'd like to have the members select a representative from Southern California. Is there anyone who would like to volunteer?

MR. WRIGHT: Want me to do it? I'll volunteer.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. And your

24 name?

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MR. WRIGHT: Right. Robert Wright.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Mr. Wright. 1 2 And how about in Northern California? 3 MR. REZOWALLI: I did it last time. I'd be more 4 willing to do it again if no one wants to. 5 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I think Kent is a great 6 choice. 7 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Good 8 choice. That's Mr. Kent Rezowalli. And also, I should indicate that it is also helpful 9 10 for me for the chair of each location to take notes. They do not need to be verbatim notes, but I rely on the notes of the 11 12 Advisory Committee members when I put together the summary 13 that is then posted on the website. 14 MR. REZOWALLI: I (inaudible) prepared to take 15 notes. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: So at the 16 conclusion of the meeting, I'll give you a target date by 17 18 which you can get the notes to me, the notes (inaudible) to 19 prepare the summary. Okay. I'd like to thank both of you 20 for volunteering. 21 I quess I should ask is there any objection in 22 Southern California to have Mr. Wright participate as the 23 chair? All in favor for Mr. Wright please say aye. 24 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Aye. 25 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Aye.

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1	MS. MURAI: This is Miho Murai.
2	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay.
3	MS. MURAI: I'll take the notes again.
4	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Is there any
5	objection? All in favor say aye?
6	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Aye.
7	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Aye.
8	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Aye.
9	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Aye.
10	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Opposed?
11	Terrific. Ms. Murai, you'll be the note taker. And how
12	about in northern California?
13	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So you didn't like doing it
14	last year, Peggy? I'm looking at who it was last year.
15	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Last meeting Ms.
16	Broussard was very was a very good note taker, but she's -
17	- I think we should give someone else a chance, another
18	opportunity to take notes.
19	MS. SHERMAN: I don't if I had a note pad or
20	something, I would take notes.
21	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay.
22	MS. SHERMAN: Thank you. I will be happy to take
23	notes.
24	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Ms.
25	Sherman, thank you very much. All in favor.

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1	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Aye.
2	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Aye.
3	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Aye.
4	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Anyone opposed?
5	Thank you very much.
6	MS. SHERMAN: You're welcome. Thank you.
7	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. At this
8	time let us introduce the members in each location. And what
9	would be helpful is if you would indicate whether you are a
10	veteran returning member or new member. And then it may also
11	be helpful if you would indicate what your what your
12	connections, personal or professional, is to special
13	education or your interest in service on the Committee.
14	And let us start with Los Angeles. Mr. Wright?
15	MR. WRIGHT: Bob Wright. I am a parent, and I have
16	a son that's a special needs child.
17	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: And you are a
18	returning member?
19	MR. WRIGHT: Oh, three yes.
20	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay.
21	MR. WRIGHT: This is my third meeting, yes.
22	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Terrific.
23	Welcome.
24	MS. FOODY: I'm Amy Foody. I am a new member. I
25	am a special education educator and administrator as well as

1 | a parent.

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**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK:** And you are one of our new members?

MS. FOODY: I am a new member, yes.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Welcome.

MS. MURAI: Hi my name is Miho Murai. I'm a returning member. This is my third meeting as well, and I represent students and parent -- students and parents of students with disabilities.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Welcome.

MS. GRAVES: I'm Maureen Graves. I am a lawyer representing students and parents in Orange County. This is my third meeting, and I have 19 year-old twins who have autism, one of whom is still in the school system.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Welcome.

MS. DALTON: I'm Margaret Dalton. I'm a returning member, third meeting as well. I'm director of the legal clinic at University of San Diego, and I supervise the Education and Disability Law Clinic.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Welcome to each of you. And here in Sacramento? Actually, Ms. Bean, want to start?

MS. BEAN: Yeah. I'm Traci Bean, and this is my first meeting. And I am a speech and language pathologist practicing, as well as the regional director for a non-public

agency, and I also have one child in special ed. 1 MR. REZOWALLI: Kent Rezowalli. I'm the director 2 3 of the Tri-Valley SELPA. I also have a disabled child. 4 MS. GUTIERREZ: My name is Marcy Gutierrez. I'm 5 the new member of the Committee and an attorney who represents the school districts, and I have two children 6 7 enrolled in public schools. 8 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Welcome. MS. LEAVITT: Hi. I'm Jesse Leavitt. I am a new 9 10 This is my first meeting, and I am a parent. member. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Welcome. 11 12 MS. BROUSSARD: I'm Margaret Broussard. I'm a 13 returning member. I'm an attorney that represents students and parents, and I'm also the parent of an 18 year-old with 14 15 special needs. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: 16 Welcome. 17 MS. SHERMAN: I am Catherine Sherman. I am a 18 resource specialist with the Department of Corrections Juvenile Justice, and I'm a parent of special needs children. 19 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: 20 21 MS. ENGLISH: Fran English, special education 22 program supervisor, returning member, and parent of a child 23 with autism.

And at this time I'd like to indicate that here in Northern

Okav.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK:

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- 1 | California Thomas Gibson is not here -- is not in attendance.
- 2 | And in Southern California Ann Delfosse, Paul Eisenberg,
- 3 | Christian Smith [sic] and Sundee Johnson are not attending.
- 4 Okay.
- 5 The next item would be to have introduction of the
- 6 | Office of Administrative Hearings staff who are attending.
- 7 And in Sacramento we have Administrative Law Judge Michael
- 8 Barth, who is getting the comments in from the website, and
- 9 he will be passing them on to our chair. And also we have
- 10 Kay Stubbings, who is the executive secretary and the woman
- 11 | who pulls this all together and communicates with each of the
- 12 members and is responsible for making everything happen
- 13 | today.
- 14 And in Southern California we have presiding
- 15 | Administrative Law Judge Tim Newlove, who is the presiding
- 16 | judge over the San Diego special education group.
- 17 And Tim, do you have anybody else there from OAH.
- 18 JUDGE NEWLOVE: No.
- 19 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. And also
- 20 | attending via webcam is presiding Administrative Law Judge
- 21 | Richard Breen from our Van Nuys office, so he is out there in
- 22 | cyber land as well. Okay.
- 23 Moving on to section two of the agenda,
- 24 | introductory comments and updates. I'd like to give you a
- 25 brief overview of how the Advisory Committee process has

evolved over the years. I will go through the agenda and make a presentation for each item that was placed on the agenda by the Office of Administrative Hearings for agenda items that were proposed by an Advisory Committee member. I will turn to that member and have him or her then present the item.

We will then have discussion among the Advisory

Committee members about that item. And I would also then

have us take public comments on that particular item, either

through the comments through the folks participating on

webcam or the members of the public who are attending in each
location.

The Advisory Committee provides recommendations to OAH on each item, so typically what will happen is as the Advisory Committee members are discussing an item, the comments sometimes will evolve into a recommendation. We then work to clarify what that recommendation is.

Although we are not required to follow Robert's Rules of Order, we do ask that each item be seconded. And the purpose of that is to make sure that there is sufficient interest among the Committee members to actually vote on the item. Then we have any additional comment.

Sometimes what can happen is there basically in the result of the comment, folks may want to amend the initial recommendations. And again, we just go back to see whether

the proposing member would agree to that recommendation or not. If the person agrees to it, then we go forward on the amendment. The amended recommendation, if it's not agreed to, then the member who had that wishes to propose another recommendation that's how we go forward.

On the one hand, we try to keep things as informal as possible, and I really want to encourage as much discussion as possible. On the other hand, we do have to have some semblance of order in terms of making clear exactly what the recommendation is and whether there's an amendment and that type of thing, so I may interject from time to time to try to straight things out. I would encourage the chairs to do the same in terms of straightening things out.

And then also, in the past Mr. Rezowalli has served as a sort of an informal keeper of the order, the technical process. And Mr. Rezowalli, if you don't have any objections, I'd like to call upon those services as well.

MR. REZOWALLI: Okay. Sure.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. As much assistance as we have to make sure that the meeting is orderly and everyone knows what's being voted on in particular would be very, very helpful.

And then we do -- when we do have the votes, we have separate notes in Northern California and Southern California, and we like to take a roll call so we have a

1 record.

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And any questions about the process of procedure?

3 MR. REZOWALLI: Just a comment or (inaudible).

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Mr. Rezowalli.

MR. REZOWALLI: Yes. This is Kent Rezowalli. You have an email come in. It doesn't -- it's not on an agenda item. It's expressing a difficult accessing the website.

I'm not sure --

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Yes, please let us know.

MR. REZOWALLI: Okay. Would you like that?

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Sure. Or you want

13 | -- yes.

MR. REZOWALLI: I'll go ahead and read this.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Please.

MR. REZOWALLI: Okay. "Good morning" -- I'm just going to read it directly -- "I'd like to have access of your online meeting via. The webcast or the format that is being used is too difficult to access on Apple computers. I should have this level of difficult" -- I believe it's probably mean I should not have this level of difficulty -- "to access a public meeting as a parent of two special needs children. I feel (inaudible) that is fair to me or my children again. I feel the system that's fair to me or my children." That's it.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Liz, is there 1 2 anything that you can do at this point to --3 It's the proposed media plan, so it's not 4 compatible with Apple. And it's -- since we're a state 5 agency, we have to go with the 90 percent is or the 95 6 She might be able to open it from the link. You 7 know, if you just click the link instead, it might open it, but we encode in Windows media file, so if you wanted to look 9 into encoding in a different way, we'd have to do some 10 research. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: 11 Okay. Okay. 12 Sure. 13 MR. REZOWALLI: Which I presume is not able to the 14 access (inaudible). 15 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. 16 MR. REZOWALLI: Yeah. 17 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Thank you. 18 Anything further? 19 MR. WRIGHT: I had a question. 20 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Yes, Mr. Wright. 21 Did we get any agenda items from the MR. WRIGHT: 2.2 Advisory Committee? I wasn't informed or asked to provide 23 any. 24 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Mr. Wright, what I 25 would suggest is -- well, is -- if you would like to comment

on that during the public comment period, but it's not currently on the agenda.

MR. WRIGHT: Okay.

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ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: So what I'd like to do is follow the agenda. Okay. Thank you. Okay.

The next item is the Open Meeting Act. We sent to each of the members a document that is called a handy guide to the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act 2004 that was prepared by the California Attorney General's Office. This is the most recent copy of this document, but what I attached to it is a copy of the Open Meeting Act that is currently in effect. Although I didn't go --

MR. WRIGHT: Judge, may I interrupt you? Just Miho has her hand up.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay.

MS. MURAI: Yeah. I have a procedural question though. How would we be able to put things on the agenda, because I know last time when we were sent the minutes -- when we were sent the agenda, there was a request that we could submit proposals. And I have some issues that I know wants to be discussed today, and you know, I -- since I know that Bob had sent an email asking how we can do that, and I just spoke to him and he said nobody responded.

So I would think that since we weren't able to put stuff on the agenda that we can do that now because then we

- 1 | would have to wait until another, you know, eight months.
- 2 And there are some pending -- you know, there's a lot of --
- 3 | there was a lot of discussions at the last meeting, and I
- 4 | think a lot of those were told to be placed, I think, on
- 5 here, which I don't see it.
- 6 So I just -- you know, procedurally we need to
- 7 know, and I think the public needs to know how, you know --
- 8 | because I feel like for me I -- I represent mainly parents
- 9 and students in LAUSD and in the LA area. And if they're
- 10 | coming to me with concerns, I want to be able to, you know,
- 11 | share those concerns to the Committee, so I don't know how we
- 12 | can do that.
- 13 **ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK:** Okay. Well, what
- 14 | -- okay. We are on the topic --
- 15 **UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:** I think that's a procedural
- 16 question.
- ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. We're or
- 18 | the topic of Open Meeting Act, which governs this meeting.
- 19 And since there was a comment concerning adding things to the
- 20 agenda today, I can respond to that.
- 21 What I'd like to do first, if it's okay, is I have
- 22 | a very brief overview I'd like to give you of the Open
- 23 | Meeting Act, and then at that conclusion I can address the
- 24 issue about the agenda. Okay.
- 25 So again, the document from the Attorney General's

Office is from 2004, but you do have a current copy of the Open Meeting Act from the government code. Although, I cannot say that there have been no changes from 2004 to 2011, what I can say is the significant provisions of the Act information that is provided by the Attorney General's Office in this handy guide still pertains to the current provisions in the Open Meeting Act.

The Office of Administrative Hearings in conducting this meeting is responsible for making sure that it complies with the Open Meeting Act, and each member as a member of the Committee is responsible for ensuring that you comply with the Open Meeting Act. I urge all of you, if you haven't done so already, to please read through the handy guide. The references -- the section references that are given in the discussion you can then find in the copy of the statutes that are at the end of the Attorney General's Office narrative.

The significant area that I need the members to be aware of in terms of your responsibility is that what triggers the Act is what is a meeting. And so whenever there is a meeting of a member, then the -- in order to have that meeting, you must comply with the Open Meeting Act.

And the definition of what a meeting is can be found at Section 11122.5(a). And for your information, that is found on the second page of the statutes that were provided, and it starts about halfway down the page. And

basically, it require -- whenever there is a congregation of a majority of the members of the Advisory Committee at the same time and place to hear, discuss or deliberate upon any item that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Advisory Committee. Okay.

Now, it also provides that meetings can take place through video conference and, so that's why we have video conference. Now, what is prohibited -- or I shouldn't say -- what is also a meeting is what's been known through case law interpretation as a serial meeting, and that's described in Section 11122.5(b), which says that -- that a majority of the members of the Advisory Committee shall not outside of a meeting authorized by this chapter use a series of communications of any kind, directly or through intermediaries, to discuss, deliberate or take action on any item of business that is within the subject matter of the Advisory Committee.

And this is further discussed at page six of the handy guide narrative. So if you want to turn to the narrative portion of the guide, page six, and it is paragraph five, which gives a further explanation of what type of communication is prohibited. And it says, "The prohibition applies only to communications employed by a quorum to develop a collective concurrence concerning action to be taken by the body. Conversations that advance or clarify a

member's understanding of an issue or facilitate an agreement or compromise among members or advance the ultimate resolution of an issue are all examples of communications that contribute to the development of a concurrence as to action to be taken by the Advisory Committee.

"Accordingly, with respect to items that have been placed on an agenda or that are likely to be placed upon an agenda, members of the Advisory Committee shall avoid serial communications of a substantive nature that involve a quorum of the body."

Now, what is a serial communication, you may wonder. Going back to the statute where it talks about direct communication, the use of personal intermediaries or technical devices. So the Court has found that there have been serial meetings that should have complied with the Open Meeting Act when various — when an attorney representing the Board talked one—on—one or had an email communication one—on—one with a majority of the members about something that the Advisory Committee had jurisdiction over.

So a series of emails from one member to a majority of the Advisory Committee members concerning an item within the jurisdiction of this Advisory Committee is most likely to be found to be a serial meeting. And what that means is that in order to have a meeting, you have to comply with the Open Meeting Act.

So, again, I just urge everyone to read through this information. If you have questions about it, although, I cannot provide you personal legal advice, please contact me, and I can do my best to explain the law and handle it in that manner.

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I just also want to bring your attention to there are certain exceptions which are found at section 11122.5(c). They're fairly -- I don't want to say detailed -- but they involve social gatherings, and if a majority of the Advisory Committee were all to attend a conference and you wanted to talk, what type of activity under those circumstances would or would not be prohibited without complying with the Open Meeting Act.

So at this time I'll open it up to discussion by members of the Committee. Anyone have any comments, questions? Mr. Wright?

MR. WRIGHT: Question. The -- in that paragraph five on the page six, the last sentence reads, "Involve a quorum of the body." So I just want to understand your -- your perspective on communication with less than a quorum of the body is not prohibitive -- prohibited? Is that reasonable or --

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: If you have communication with less than a quorum of the body, it is -- does not constitute a meeting, so the Open Meeting Act would

not have to apply. Okay.

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MR. WRIGHT: Another.

MS. GUTIERREZ: And I think -- if I may speak on that, the problem when we start doing emails -- if we email, for example, to one or two members of the Committee, which are less than a quorum, and then someone forwards that email to another member of the Committee, which is then forwarded to another member of the Committee, I'm concerned then that we may meet that quorum and we would be violating that -- the principals of the Open Meeting requirements. We need to make sure that we allowing public input for these issues.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Right. That's from Ms. Gut. Just -- it would be helpful -- although, I know it's kind of awkward and -- if you would just indicate, both for the help of those who are participating versus webcam and also for just the record of this hearing, if you just indicate your name at the time that you're speaking.

But Ms. Gutierrez raises a very good point, in that that type of chain can also come within the definition of a meeting -- a serial meeting and (inaudible) the Open Meeting Act, so that's a very good point.

Any other questions?

MR. WRIGHT: I have a hand down here.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay.

MS. MURAI: This is Miho. I was just -- at the

1 | last meeting we had talked about possibly having Committees.

2 How would the Open Meeting Act reflect in terms of

3 discussions that are held within these Committees?

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: To be honest, there is a provision that does pertain to subcommittees. I am not -- I would have to take a look at it and provide an opinion about it for OAH in order to determine whether the subcommittees would comply. I just -- it's not an area that

And Mr. Rezowalli?

I feel comfortable about at this point.

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MR. REZOWALLI: Kent Rezowalli. I think the intent is not to have the majority of individuals involved in discussions outside of an open meeting, because you can also have two members of a Committee each talking to half the people and getting together. There's a number of ways you can get around that, but the intent is to really not to have a discussion about something you can -- that's in our purview outside of an open meeting.

But I do have a comment too. (Inaudible) a bunch of things, I think. Do we have to do -- take ethics training at all?

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: I'm sorry?

MR. REZOWALLI: Ethics training.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: No.

MR. REZOWALLI: Some Committees and --

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: No.

MR. REZOWALLI: Okay.

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ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Yeah. And as Ms. Gutierrez touched upon, the purpose of the Open Meeting Act is to make sure that bodies, such as the Advisory Committee, are open to the public.

The Open Meeting Act is sometimes one of those pieces of legislation that are referred to as sunshine laws, which indicate that the light of day sunshine will rain upon deliberations and decisions made by bodies such as the Advisory Committee, so that's the public policy behind it, so that the discussions be held in open, so that members of the public can hear them and then participate as well.

So any other comments, questions, before we move on? Any recommendations at this point? Okay.

Oh, I do want to -- in terms of Ms. Murai, your comment concerning the agenda. One of the requirements of the Open Meeting Act is that the agenda -- except for emergency meetings, there are some limit -- very limited exceptions to this 10-day notice rule, which I am not aware would apply here. But a requirement of the Open Meeting Act is that the agenda be made public 10 days prior to the meeting, and so it would not be permissible to add an item to the agenda and discuss it at today's meeting, so that touches upon that issue.

In terms of how OAH has built the agenda, is that we do send out an email prior to the legal deadline to members of the Committee asking for agenda items.

Mr. Wright inadvertently, it is my understanding, that you did not receive that email and --

MR. WRIGHT: (Overlapping).

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: -- it is just an error, and I apologize on behalf of the Office of Administrative Hearings.

So I know that you were able to participate last month, and I know that -- that it didn't happen this month.

And again, I am -- I sincerely apologize.

MR. WRIGHT: There's a hand down here, Miho.

MS. MURAI: Yeah.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Miho.

MS. MURAI: I didn't get it and I keep all emails.

I mean, I'm pretty -- very good. I mean, got the email saying that -- because I remember last time there were an email saying first we would add stuff, and then, you know, I -- nobody sent an email. I guess Bob added -- or somebody -- I think that it was Bob that added things directly to whoever sent it, because at the meeting then we all discovered it through the agenda.

But I -- I -- I mean, I can't -- I can almost 99 percent swear on it that I recall just receiving an email

that was sent that contained an agenda and meeting notice that was sent by, I think, Kay Stubbings to the general public. And then I received another email that was to the -- to the Committee that just contained all of these documents. And then there was another email the next day that said, "I'm sorry I sent the wrong documents and here are the correct documents." And then Bob had sent an email asking if, you know, last time we were able to add responses and then there was no response to that and then there was a chain of emails about some other issues.

### ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay.

MS. MURAI: So I mean, I don't think that -- you know, I personally don't think that it was sent. I don't think Bob does. I'm kind of talking to other people, and I don't think they also feel that it was sent but --

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK:** Okay. Are there other members in attendance who did not receive the email requesting an agenda?

MS. DALTON: I don't recall receiving it. I
remember being surprised -- this is Margaret Dalton speaking
-- but I can't say whether I did or not because I get a lot
of emails, but I don't recall -- I definitely recall the rest
that Miho is talking about, but I don't recall receiving it --

MS. GRAVES: I did a search to see whether -- this

- is Maureen Graves -- I did a search to see whether I had
  received one, and I found something and immediately presumed
  that I was guilty, but it's possible that I found it -- last
  year's so -- I'm not sure.
- 5 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah. (Overlapping).
- 6 MS. GRAVES: But I did find something.
- 7 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. I'll just -
- 8 Ms. Broussard has this wonderful little tablet device, and
- 9 I'll just indicate that email appear sent -- was sent to Ms.
- 10 | Bean, Ms. Broussard, Ms. Dalton, Ms. Dalton, Mr. Eisenberg,
- 11 Ms. English, Ms. Foody, Mr. Gibson, Ms. Graves, Ms.
- 12 | Gutierrez, Ms. Johnson and Ms. Leavitt.
- 13 **UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:** And what's the date on that
- 14 | judge?
- 15 **ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK:** The date of the
- 16 email was September 19th, 2011.
- 17 **UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:** Okay. Thank you.
- 18 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: So Mr. Rezowalli
- 19 | didn't get it. So again, I -- I very much apologize, and
- 20 | there is no explanation -- good explanation for what
- 21 | happened, other than it happened and I can tell you it was an
- 22 | unintended oversight and I sincerely apologize.
- 23 And what I can tell you is sort of two things.
- 24 One, I will do everything I can to make sure that this does
- 25 | not happen again. Number two, you know, if we -- we will

come up with a tentative meeting date at the end of this
meeting. It -- the meeting I'm proposing will be around this
time in April. As that meeting time comes close, there is no
-- nothing preventing you from sending an agenda item to me
or to Kay Stubbings, at any time frankly.

I mean, you could -- I would say if you want to -if you leave today and there are agenda items that you want
to have on that meeting, by all means send me the email. And
certainly as time gets closer, like I said, I will do what I
can humanly do to make sure it doesn't happen again. If you
are not getting the email and you see that the meeting is
coming up, either send me an email or pick up the phone and
call me.

What I can say is that legally there is -- we are not in violation of the Open Meeting Act by what happened, but again, I am very, very, very sorry.

Any further comment?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Yes, Mr.

20 Rezowalli?

MR. REZOWALLI: I believe some Committees do -they are allowed to put agenda items on at the meeting that
are not voted on, just discussion items, and my understanding
is that it may not be allowed at this meeting?

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: That's correct.

Okay. Anything else? Okay.

Moving along. The next item is the terms of the Advisory Committee members. For those of you who are continuing, the next meeting, which will be held in the spring, will be your final — the end of your term on the Advisory Committee. You are encouraged to reapply, but you would need to submit an application when we announce what that timeframe will be in the spring. For those of you who are new and this is your first meeting, you will not need to reapply until the spring of 2013. Any questions about the terms? Okay.

A clerical typo. We have two items C, but the following -- the next one should be item D, 2(d), staff changes at OAH. Bob Varma has been appointed the presiding Administrative Law Judge of the Sacramento Special Education Office. He had served in an Acting capacity, and he is now the permanent presiding ALJ in Sacramento.

Similarly, Administrative Law Judge Richard Breen had served as the Acting presiding Administrative Law Judge in Van Nuys, and he has now been appointed to that position.

Laura Gutierrez, who you may know as the supervisor over our calendar clerks, she has accepted a promotion with the Office of Administrative Hearings to be our human resources analyst, so she is no longer working in special education. That position, I believe, will be filled, but

currently Jennifer Haley (phonetic), who is a calendar clerk, she is acting in a lead capacity. So if there are some issues or concerns that you may have, particularly if you have cases involved -- excuse me -- please contact Jennifer Haley.

And then Cheryl Hill (phonetic), who is our staff services manager over the calendar clerk area, she is basically handling any sort of managerial issues relating to calendar clerks and the processing of cases. So if you have any questions or issues or concerns in that regard, please contact Ms. Hill.

Any questions, comments on that? Okay. Moving along to number three on the agenda, the hearing and mediation processes. The first party item is the initial scheduling order protocols. And I provided to you a chart that is captioned "proposed special education scheduling protocols," and I tried to layout clearly what the current protocols are and what we are proposing.

What these -- what these scheduling protocols are is that when staff open up a case and they issue the scheduling order with the initial mediation prehearing conference and due process hearing dates, they follow a protocol in terms of when to schedule them, counting days from the date of filing.

And in a discussion with all of the special

education presiding Administrative Law Judges and looking at our calendar and basically taking seriously the policy of the law, both state and federal, that special education matters are to be resolved quickly and that decisions are to be rendered within 45 days or plus a resolution session period for filings from parents and students, that we could -- it is decided that what we should do is basically tighten these up a little bit, basically shortening some of them to try to see if we can get matters moving and resolved a little bit faster.

So generally, each of the columns -- we have separate types of matters. So the first column has to do with mediation only matters. So the current process is that that mediation is scheduled 15 days from the date of filing, and we are proposing that that be shortened to 10 days from the date of filing. Obviously, there's no prehearing conference. There's no due process hearing.

The next column over is for student filed hearing only matters. There's no mediation that needs to be scheduled. Down the next row to the prehearing conference. Currently, the prehearing is schedule 35 days after filing, and we are proposing that it be scheduled 32 days after filing. Of course, we cannot schedule the prehearing until the 30-day resolution session has passed, so the 30 days is a given, and then we're just going from 35 to 32 days. And in

terms of the due process hearing, we currently schedule the hearing one week after the prehearing conference, and we are not proposing a change in that.

Going over to the next column, we have district filed only cases. No mediations need to be filed. We currently file the prehearing conference 15 days after the filing of the matter, and we are proposing that we file -- we have the prehearing conference 10 days after filing of the matter. And again, the due process hearing is scheduled one week after the prehearing conference, and we are not proposing any change to that.

The next column is for student filed mediation and due process hearing cases. For the mediation, we currently file those -- we currently schedule those 35 days after filing, and we are proposing that they be scheduled 32 days after filing. Again, we have to wait the 30 days for the resolution session before we start counting and scheduling. The prehearing conference is scheduled five days before the due process hearing, and we're not proposing a change for that. And the due process hearing currently is scheduled 55 days after filing, and we are proposing that it be scheduled 45 days after filing.

The district filed mediation and hearing cases, we currently have the mediation scheduled 15 days after filing, and we are proposing that they be scheduled 10 days after

filing. The prehearing conferences currently are scheduled five days prior to the due process hearing, and we are not proposing to change that. And for the hearing date, the hearing is currently scheduled 25 days after filing, and we are proposing that you schedule the hearing 15 days after filing.

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And finally, for expedited due process hearings, we currently schedule the mediation 10 business days after filing, and we are proposing that we schedule them 10 days after filing. Prehearing conferences are currently scheduled five days prior to the due process hearing, and we are not proposing to change there. And the due process hearing is currently scheduled 20 school days after filing, and we are not proposing any change in that regard.

So I know that's lots of information and lots of numbers. Hopefully, the -- the chart makes it a little bit easier to follow and compare, but at this point do we have any discussion? Ms. Broussard?

MS. BROUSSARD: I just have a question, and maybe my mind is just going blank. What is the difference between a student filed due process hearing only and a student filed mediation and due process? Are you no longer assuming that - that if a student files for a due process hearing they want mediation?

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: We have had -- not

1 many -- but we do have some, both students and districts, who 2 file for due process hearing only and do not want mediation.

MS. BROUSSARD: So you have to affirmatively opt in
to that category?

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Yes.

MS. BROUSSARD: Okay.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Our current practice is that if we just -- if they don't check the box -- the default, I guess, is that whether it's -- whether it's any filing, student or district, that we will schedule for mediation and for hearing.

MS. BROUSSARD: Okay.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: And mediation only is provided by statute. Mediation is voluntary, so if someone files and they don't want mediation, then we'll handle that.

I should say that what we do is -- generally as a rule, when we get a hearing only request we do have staff contact -- it used Laura Gutierrez but now it's Haley, the lead staff, will contact the party just to see whether that's really what they attended, and frankly, just to encourage mediation because that's a policy that's underwritten in the law and -- but obviously, it's voluntarily and if they're not interested to mediate, then just go forward.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Oh, I'm sorry.

In Southern California every hand is 1 MR. WRIGHT: 2 up. 3

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Ms.

Broussard -- let's -- you have a follow-up?

MS. BROUSSARD: Yeah.

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ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okav.

MS. BROUSSARD: It's on the same topic.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay.

MS. BROUSSARD: Under district filed due process hearing only my one concern on the whole paper is imposing a 10 -- filing plus 10-day prehearing conference statement requirement for district fired -- filed due process. concerned that it wouldn't give parents enough time to figure out who their witnesses are going to be. If we're holding people to the standard of it, your prehearing conference statement would then be seven days after they got a file. might not be -- it might be eight days after they got it in the mail -- that they would have to have their documents and witnesses done in what seems to me to be an incredibly short period of time.

> MR. WRIGHT: Thank you.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: And then in southern -- I'll try to alternate north and south. So Mr. Wright whoever you --

MR. WRIGHT: Maureen, please. MS. GRAVES: Yeah. I would yes with that. And I would also point out that it would pretty much impossible for a parent to get legal representation on that timeframe. They probably wouldn't be able to meet with anybody, much less get them to take your case and prepare it timely, the PHC statement.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Northern California? Okay. Southern California? Anyone else?

MR. WRIGHT: Miho.

MS. MURAI: Yeah. I would -- I would say also that goes for the district filed mediation and, you know, (inaudible) filed with and without the mediation.

Also, the other issue that I wanted to raise -- I believe it's appropriate here -- is that when there is a student filed due process request and we specify we want a five-day hearing but then they only issue a one-day hearing, and so then at the one-day hearing there's always a continuance and it's further delay for the students.

And so I was hoping that, you know, if we request on the due process for a five-day hearing we're -- we get a five-day hearing date so that we don't waste time getting a continuance because it -- and then -- I mean, it just -- and to me, I mean, working on both sides -- like working in terms of defending due process hearings that district has filed and filing due process hearings for students and parents, I don't

1 | see that often for the district.

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When the district file -- when their dates they want, they stay. Whereas, for the parents and students, it's always continued in my experience.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay.

MS. MURAI: In the experience of the parents that
come to me.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: I just --

MS. MURAI: And I don't know if that can be somehow, you know, included in there when you're specifying a specific date, and you're not just given one date.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. As to -there are two issues, as I understood it, that you raised.

One is you want -- you're indicating that if you request more than one day that you be given more than one day. The other one was continuances of that initial hearing date.

I just want to bring to your attention that item 3(c) talks about conducting hearing on the initial hearing date. So we will have a separate discussion about that item, so I would certainly urge you to bring that up at that time.

MR. WRIGHT: Margaret Dalton.

MS. DALTON: I just wanted to join in the discussion on the changes -- shortening the day for anything district filed, and I know we already heard it, but I just think it's important enough to be sure we're all on the

record. So the filing plus 10 for the PHC and the district filed DPH only go with the mediation and DPH with the filing plus 15 for the hearing.

I agree. I think it's going to be almost virtually impossible for parents to get representation. It's tough now. And the reason is we don't have that extra 30 days. If you have the extra 30-day resolution session, it's -- it's not an issue. They will bear -- I don't know how they're going to do their PHC. I mean, if they represented themselves, so it's -- it's a big concern. You know, I appreciate shortening the timeframe, but concerned about how it will impact parents.

MR. WRIGHT: Maureen.

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MS. GRAVES: Yeah. I'd be curious if the district people and representatives on the Committee even think this one's a good idea.

MS. FOODY: Amy Foody.

MR. WRIGHT: Amy Foody.

MS. FOODY: Amy Foody. No. I think it's awfully short, besides the parents not being able to get representation. The way I'm looking at it, it looks as if the mediation and -- and PHC almost end on the same day and will land on the same day. If we're going to mediation 10 days after filing and you have to have PHC five days before the hearing, the -- it looks like it's the same day.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Is there --1 2 MS. FOODY: Maybe I'm reading it wrong. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: 3 Is there a 4 recommendation from the Committee that's evolving as to the 5 proposed changes as to district filings? 6 MR. WRIGHT: Maureen Graves. 7 MS. GRAVES: I would move that those not be changed at this time. 8 9 MS. DALTON: I'd second it. Margaret Dalton. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: 10 11 (Overlapping). 12 MR. REZOWALLI: I'm not -- is there a particular --13 one particular item here is specified on the -- because we're 14 talking about a couple of things. Just which little box are 15 we talking about then? 16 We're talking about the box on MS. GRAVES: 17 district mediation and due process that there would continue 18 to be filing -- that those would continue -- mediation would 19 continue to be sent 15 days out, not 10 days out. 20 PHC would -- that's -- there's no proposal to change that. 21 And that the hearing would continue to be set 25 days out, 2.2 That's -- and then on district filed due not 15 days out. 23 process only that the PHC continue to be set 15 days out, not 24 10 days out. 25 MR. WRIGHT: So we're still having discussions.

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1	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: In other words, no change.
2	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: So basically,
3	there would be no
4	MR. WRIGHT: I'd like to say something.
5	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Wait a minute.
6	Basically, there would be no change. The recommendation is
7	that OAH not change the scheduling initial scheduling
8	protocols for district filed matters, including district
9	filed hearings and district filed mediations and hearings; is
10	that correct Ms. Graves?
11	MS. GRAVES: Yes.
12	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Mr. Wright?
13	MR. WRIGHT: Yes. Discussion
14	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: I just wanted to
15	indicate, Ms. Dalton, you seconded that, correct?
16	MS. DALTON: Yes.
17	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Mr. Wright?
18	MR. WRIGHT: I wanted to I wanted to continue
19	discussion before we voted.
20	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Absolutely.
21	MR. WRIGHT: And my concerns are that for the
22	students, whether the district has filed against them or they
23	are filing against the district, they need more time, not
24	less. It's impossible to get an attorney and unless
25	you're very wealthy. And in my own experience, you know

again, my perspective is that we ought to allow the students more time in all of these areas to best represent themselves.

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And as a question, why did this -- I missed your introduction to this topic. What is the reason that the OAH makes these recommendations today?

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: We made the recommendations in order to ensure that the timeframes that are clear in both federal and state law that these matters have a speedy resolution, and so it was decided that by moving up the dates and getting the process started sooner there will be a resolution for parents, families and districts sooner, so that we can effectuate the clearer policy directive in the law that these matters be resolved within 45 days.

MR. WRIGHT: One other question. The last meeting we had we had the item about request to unexpedite a hearing. I'm not an attorney, but in layman's terms if one of the party -- the student, for example -- request that we unexpedite the process to give them adequate time to find representation or to prepare their own representation, is that an option for a student?

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: The agenda today does not include a discussion of expediting and unexpediting.

I'm not quite sure how the comment -- your comment relates to the --

MR. WRIGHT: It was a question. 1 2 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: -- scheduling protocols. I see a hand up but I don't know whose it is. 3 4 MR. WRIGHT: Maureen. Maureen. My understanding is that if 5 MS. GRAVES: 6 a parent requests a continue -- all of these are still So if a parent 7 subject to continuance for good cause. 8 requests a continuance because they need more time to get counsel and they show that they're looking for counsel and 9 10 the district doesn't show a very excellent reason why the 11 hearing has to happen immediately before they can get 12 counsel, I think that would typically be considered good 13 cause for a continuance. 14 **UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:** Even on an expedited? 15 MS. GRAVES: No. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Even on a -- the question is 16 if that's even on an expedited, so I don't think it's --17 18 MS. GRAVES: No. Not an expedited. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: 19 That's the concern. 2.0 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Northern 21 California. Ms. Gutierrez? 22 MS. GUTIERREZ: Yes. Since I seem to be one of the 23 few people that represent school districts, I'll speak on 2.4 this matter. Definitely in representing school districts, I

do feel that we should take action to move towards speedy

resolution at any time there is a dispute.

I'm looking at the short -- the proposed shortening of the timelines in these two different categories, or actually the three different categories. I probably would say I don't feel real strongly about it one way or the other. We're talking about, you know, five day difference, I suppose, or seven day if we're actually talking about real days. I really don't feel strongly that that change absolutely needs to be made.

I do think that it's hard to talk about this topic without talking about topic 3(c) because we think that we all know that are in this area of law that once that initial date is set, whether it's the 10 days after or the 15 days after, it's going to likely be continued.

And since we all know that very often these initial dates are likely continued, I kind of like this thought of getting the process started and getting these dates on calendar because we know that those dates are most likely going to move later.

I don't feel strongly about it one way or the other, and it sounds like there's a lot of concern about -- about the shortening of the timeline, but that's -- that's my input from the school district perspective.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. And Mr.

25 | Rezowalli?

MR. REZOWALLI: I was going to comment to bring 1 2 back to the discussion about the motion. I think we moved 3 away to another -- off this motion topic --4 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. 5 MR. REZOWALLI: -- but it was brought back so. 6 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Anything --7 anything else in Northern California? Any further discussion 8 in Southern California? Do we have any --9 MR. WRIGHT: Yes. We have one more. 10 MS. MURAI: Sorry. 11 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okav. 12 MS. MURAI: I also have some concerns about the 13 expedited due process hearing in terms of the date -- the 14 proposed date being moved 10 business days to 10 days because 15 that could --16 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: That's a good point. 17 MR. WRIGHT: Four days. 18 You know, that's not enough time for MS. MURAI: 19 them to prepare. Even if they had to get records requests, 20 that's within five business days, and so I think that would 21 put, you know, the student's parents at a very disadvantage 22 because they don't even have the records. 23 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Ms. Graves, 24 correct me if I'm wrong, but I think your recommendation only

pertains to district filed hearings and district filed

1 mediation and hearings. It does not apply to expedited
2 hearings; is that correct?

MS. GRAVES: That's correct. And I guess a district -- do districts ever file expedited hearings? I have not seen that.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Yes.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: So at this time, unless I misunderstood --

MS. GRAVES: Yeah. It would not be shortening those either. It would be -- I guess it would apply to those then, if it's district filed so it would keep business days.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Well, what I would -- what I would suggest, if possible, just again to keep things orderly, since we've had some extensive discussion on the motion originally, which pertained to -- which, again, I'll rephrase it.

That OAH not change the scheduling protocols for district filed hearing only in district filed mediation and hearing. That we wrap up the discussion on that item and then take a vote.

And then Ms. Graves or someone else, if you want to propose a recommendation that if you have a district filed expedited that we address that separately.

25 MS. GRAVES: Yes. Okay. My motion does not

1 | include expedited hearings.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Terrific. Is there any further comment on the current recommendation? Mr. Wright?

MR. WRIGHT: Yes. I think we ought to include -not make any changes to anything that is going affect the
student's ability to represent themselves.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Mr. Wright, I see that as broadening the discussion, and what I would suggest is let's finish up what we have before us, which are just district filed hearing only and district filed mediation and hearing, and then if you have another recommendation that we can go ahead and make, and then see what the discussion is.

So is there any further discussion on Ms. Graves' motion that OAH not change the protocols for district filed hearing only cases or district filed mediation and hearing cases?

MS. GUTIERREZ: I guess I just --

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Ms. Gutierrez?

MS. GUTIERREZ: Just would have a question just of OAH itself. I understand the reason for proposing this. Was this something that has been worked on by OAH for a number of months? Is it something that OAH feels strongly about that will assist in the efficiency of OAH's own calendaring?

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: It is something that we discussed. I can't -- the -- I should say the special education presiding judges and myself, we all meet once a month to have a meeting. And we discussed this for -- in some detail at, if I remember correctly, at least one meeting. To be honest, I don't remember whether we discussed it more than once.

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But we are looking -- we're always looking at ways to improve how to handle things. As with everybody's calendaring, especially this time of the year, is always, always a struggle. So I believe that this was one idea that we came up with to try to -- again, the motivation clearly was to try to have hearings held in a speedy manner. You know, we -- we have been very fortunate, even given all of our staff cutbacks and not being able to hire behind people that have left, to maintain a hundred percent on-time for decisions in terms of counting it with continuances and whatnot.

But looking at the figures nationwide, California, even when you compare us with the other large filing jurisdictions -- you know, the overwhelming -- there are very, very few cases that go with -- for 45 days without any continuances, so they're all within that extension.

Again, that complies with the law, but in looking at it we thought, you know, to the extent that we are -- the

law requires us to have speedy cases, is there any way that we can try to get things moving faster? I mean, not only — that's not it. Just to try to use our policies in terms of calendaring so that we are basically implementing the spirit of the law and not just the letter of the law, so that is the motivation.

I mean, how seriously? We felt seriously enough about it as an idea in -- to move us in that direction to bring it up to you, but we bring it up to the Advisory Committee because, obviously, you're out there working in the field and this will have an effect on you, and we wanted that input and we will take it seriously in terms of responding to any recommendation. Yeah, Ms. Gutierrez?

MS. GUTIERREZ: I was just going to ask if there was anyone else on the Committee -- I know we all introduced ourselves -- who represents school districts that would like to speak on this that we haven't heard your input yet?

MS. BEAN: I just have a comment. It just seems like the Committee -- this is Traci Bean -- that the Committee is really showing an effort of goodwill in this matter in saying that we are all going to try and get things accomplished for the students in a more speedy manner. Knowing that, there's these other contingencies that can happen and always do happen.

So I think, as a parent and as a special educator,

I feel that it's -- the Committee is trying to put out a way
to say we want what's best for the kids to happen as soon as
possible. So that's my --

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay.

MS. BEAN: -- input.

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK:** Thank you. Anyone else? Northern California? Southern California? Do we have any comments? No public comments?

MR. BARTH: Okay. One just came in.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay.

MR. BARTH: Oh, no. It's not a comment.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay.

MR. BARTH: Yeah. It is. Let me print it out.

Excuse me. It absolutely just hit me.

MR. WRIGHT: Can you introduce your name? We can't hear you down here, who your name -- who's speaking.

hear you down here, who your name -- who's speaking.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: No. That was --

instead of off the record, I was just checking with Judge

19 Barth to see whether we had any public comments coming in

20 from the website on this topic, and we do have one, and Judge

21 Barth is, I'm sure, literally running down the hall to get

22 them printed. So as soon as he comes back we will read that

23 comment and then see if there's any further discussion.

24 (Overlapping). I'm sorry. Thank you. Public comments are -

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1 MS. RANSOM: (Inaudible).

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay.

MS. RANSOM: I'm Barbara Ransom (phonetic). I'm a parent's attorney and I recognize that very few of these hearings -- well, very few that I've participated in just automatically go forth in the timeframe. Most we get continuances for one reason or another, but I do think that changing it -- the change appears to me not that -- we're talking about three days. We're talking about five days. So I don't -- I don't see that these changes will effectuate the goal that OAH expressed. And as a parent's attorney, I would say that I don't see the need for making the changes.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Thank you.

14 | Any --

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MR. WRIGHT: Should I invite public comment at this
point --

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: I was going to say let's say if there's public comment in Los Angeles.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: We would propose from LAUSD that we leave things as they are. Our numbers are significantly high. We have a hard enough time right now scheduling with the timelines that we have in an effort to expedite -- and I won't even use the word expedite -- but in order to get these done quickly for the families and for the district, so we would prefer, if we can, to leave things as

 $1 \mid is.$ 

2 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Thank you.

3 | Anything else?

4 MR. WRIGHT: That was unanimous between the four of

5 them.

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ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes, it is.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Terrific. Mr.

Rezowalli?

MR. REZOWALLI: Yes. I have a comment that was just emailed in. It's just a request to receive the chart that's being -- I'll just read it word for word. "Could you please send me the chart that is being discussed in agenda item 3(a) regarding the proposed changes or timelines for filing and such."

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: I believe the chart should be available on the website. Didn't put it on?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I don't think so.

administrative LAW JUDGE KOPEK: I'm sorry. Then it wasn't put on the website. But what we could do is we have the email and we will -- as long as we have the email from that commenter, I will make sure that we send a copy to the commenter. And again, for clarification, this document was not on the website. And my apologies, I -- anything further? Are we ready to take a vote? Okay.

That there's

Let's take a vote starting in Northern California. 1 The recommendation is that OAH do not -- does -- OAH should 2 3 not make any changes to the initial scheduling protocols for 4 district filed DPH only matters and district filed mediation 5 and due process hearing matters. 6 All in favor in Northern California? Okay. 7 everyone except Ms. Gutierrez. So for the record Ms. Bean, 8 Mr. Rezowalli, Ms. Leavitt, Ms. Broussard, Ms. Sherman and 9 Ms. English all in favor. And opposed is Ms. Gutierrez. 10 And in Southern California, all in favor? Okay. Mr. Wright, I'll need you to indicate -- give me a roll. 11 Margaret Dalton -- it's unanimous for 12 MR. WRIGHT: 1.3 the Board members that are here, and that's Margaret Dalton, Maureen Graves, Miho Murai and Amy Foody. 14 15 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And yourself, yes. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Thank you. 16 17 MR. WRIGHT: Oh, and myself. Yes. Thank vou. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: All right. 18 Then 19 it passes in both Northern and Southern California. 20 We had some discussion that was -- sounded like it 21 may be another recommendation on this topic. At this point, 22 would any member wish to propose another recommendation? Wright? 23 I'll recommend that we do as the team 24 MR. WRIGHT:

from the LA Unified District have recommended.

1 no changes made.

second?

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2 **ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK:** Okay. Is there a

4 MS. GRAVES: Second.

5 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: And who was that?

6 MS. GRAVES: Maureen.

MR. WRIGHT: Maureen.

8 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Thank you.

9 Okay. Discussion? Any further?

MR. WRIGHT: Ms. Graves.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay.

MS. GRAVES: Yeah. I think hearings come up quite fast as it is, and particularly from the student's side, not knowing whether something is going to be resolved within the 30 days, having only two days after the expiration of the 30 days to have the PHC. Your PHC statement would be due, and you would have to do a lot of work before you even know whether the case is going to be resolved informally before mediation, so I think this just comes up too fast.

MR. WRIGHT: Miho?

MS. MURAI: Oh. I mean, I think part of my concern is more about -- I think it relates to the continuance issue and what I, you know, mentioned before in terms of the scheduling of the due process because as -- I know when I represent parents and students, they get frustrated that it

gets more delayed.

So on their behalf -- you know, I would think that if the student filed due process hearing, if it was more quickly set, it would give them more remedy. But again, I think it kind of -- you can't -- I feel like we can't really make this decision unless we decide and discuss the continuance issue and the issue of, you know, parents and students requesting five due process -- you know, five days of hearing and then only getting one day.

So I mean, I -- it's hard for me to, you know, vote on it or make a recommendation without hearing that discussion first.

MR. WRIGHT: Maureen.

MS. GRAVES: Yeah. I think that right now the student days are completely illusory. There's no way nobody with the burden of proof can -- at least on the student's side can win a hearing in a day, so we all need hearings in every case to be more than a day long.

So I think the important thing is to make that date real by giving us a number of dates that's reasonable, not to start the process of negotiating a few days earlier at a point when we don't even know whether we're going to have a hearing or a mediation.

MR. WRIGHT: Thank you. I --

MS. GRAVES: And I think it would put much more

pressure on districts to actually try to resolve things if -and to come -- to try to resolve things at mediation, if they
knew that there was actually a five-day hearing on calendar
and a hearing might happen and 40 -- 55 days then to know
that there's another date they're going to have to change in
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MR. WRIGHT: My comment as a parent -- when the district filed on us, it was mailed to our home, and it took five days for that notice to arrive on my front door. And then I had to fill out the request for a continuance, and without legal representation nor any help from the OAH, my form wasn't submitted properly and was denied for procedural.

And I was then given some help to get it filled out correctly, but the -- the onus of responsibility trying to put that on the parent of a child with special needs that can't afford or does not have any kind of legal representation is -- is too great of a burden. And we as a group are not focusing enough of our -- our intentions and focus on the students that can't afford an attorney, the families that are struggling so hard just to take care of their -- their -- their family. They don't have time to research these things.

You know, we -- the experts that do this for a living, they have the ability and the experience to do these things quickly. If you are, you know, an individual without

any of this experience, it's -- it was very difficult to represent yourself. And I'm -- I'm (inaudible) and work -- you know, I -- excuse me. I just -- looking at the data from the OAH, it's obvious there are -- you know, the majority of the cases that are filed are filed by students, and the majority of those are with representation.

And I know with these economic times that the majority of the -- you know, in San Diego County, the paper last week said 30 percent of the people in San Diego County live under the poverty level. Affording an attorney is -- you know, to even have the time to do the research to try and ask for free help is more than is reasonable, I think. Thank you.

## ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: All right.

Northern California. Ms. Gutierrez?

MS. GUTIERREZ: This is probably my last comments, but I said earlier I don't have any strong feelings about this exact change. I do fully believe in the right to a speedy hearing.

What I would probably -- am probably going to do as a member of the Committee is not take any further action on this today in my voting, but I would like to be able to -- I'm going to contact some of my colleagues that represent school districts and see if some of the attorneys that represent school districts do feel strongly about these

proposed timelines. 1 2 And if necessary, based upon the vote that comes on 3 this topic today, may propose it as a further agenda item at 4 a later date. 5 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Any further 6 discussion? Ready to vote? All right. Let's -- any public comment? 7 8 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: No. 9 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. All right. 10 Let's take a vote. In Los Angeles, all those in favor of the 11 recommendation that OAH make no changes to the current 12 scheduling protocol? All in favor? 13 MR. WRIGHT: We have in favor Maureen Graves, 14 Margaret Dalton, Amy Foody and Bob Wright. 15 **ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK:** And opposed? Any 16 abstentions? 17 MR. WRIGHT: Miho Murai in Los Angeles is. 18 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. 19 Sacramento? 20 MS. BROUSSARD: Could you reread the proposal? 21 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: The recommendation 22 is that OAH make no changes to the current scheduling 23 protocols. 24 MS. BROUSSARD: So my question is, is if --

MR. WRIGHT: Who's this speaking, please?

MS. BROUSSARD: Peggy -- sorry. 1 Peggy Broussard. 2 I get what would happen if you voted yes. That -- that would 3 be agreeing that they should make no changes. 4 My question is, is if you vote no, are you saying 5 that some changes should be made, all changes -- I just think 6 it's -- I have a problem because I agree that we already 7 voted on some changes -- on not taking into some changes. don't know what to do with my vote if I don't agree there 9 should be no changes. 10 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Well, I guess you 11 can always abstain, but other than --12 MR. REZOWALLI: I think we're in the middle of 13 voting (inaudible). ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: 14 15 MR. REZOWALLI: I think the way it works is if this 16 is voted down, you make another motion. 17 MS. BROUSSARD: Okay. 18 MR. REZOWALLI: It's just once we get past -- once 19 we're halfway through the voting we --20 MS. BROUSSARD: Okay. All right. I'm sorry. 21 just --ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. So all --22 23 in Sacramento, all in favor? 24 MS. BROUSSARD: Of making no changes. 25 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Of making no

- changes, leaving the scheduling protocols as they are? And I see no hands.
- 3 And those opposed? We have Ms. Sherman, Ms.
- 4 Broussard.
- 5 And those abstaining? We have Ms. Bean, Mr.
- 6 Rezowalli, Ms. Gutierrez and Ms. English.
- 7 MS. LEAVITT: And Ms. Leavitt.
- ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: I'm sorry. And

  Ms. Leavitt. Okay. So it looks as though it passed in Los

  Angeles and did not pass in Sacramento.
- 11 Any additional recommendations on this item?
- 12 MR. WRIGHT: Just a clarification. With -- if the
- 13 | members don't vote, is that -- how is that counted?
- 14 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: They abstain.
- 15 They don't vote. I'm looking at how many pass versus --
- 16 approve versus oppose.
- 17 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Don't abstentions follow the
- 18 | majority?
- 19 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: That's not how
- 20 | they -- they may. I don't know in terms of --
- 21 MR. WRIGHT: They're excluded.
- 22 **ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK:** -- Roberts, but
- 23 | that's not what we're doing here.
- 24 **ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK:** Okay.
- 25 MR. WRIGHT: So how many for and how many against

1 | for the whole -- both north and Southern California?

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: In Southern

3 | California we had four --

4 MR. WRIGHT: Four.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: -- in favor. We had none against. In Sacramento we had no one in favor and two opposed. Okay.

MR. WRIGHT: Okay.

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK:** Any further recommendations on this item?

MR. WRIGHT: Miho Murai has a --

MS. MURAI: I mean, I kind of eluded to it before, but is there any way, again -- like I just feel that we need to talk about the continuance issue before we can make a decision on this issue because to me -- yeah. I mean, it just -- I just feel they're hand in hand, so I just feel like if any -- is any way we can table the vote on it. I mean, that's why I abstained because I can't make a vote. I mean, I can't, you know --

MR. WRIGHT: Do you want to make a motion that we do that?

MS. MURAI: That's what -- I mean, I guess can I
make a motion -- unless you want to make a motion to withdraw
your motion to re -- but I mean --

MR. WRIGHT: Procedurally I'm open to facilitate

the process, and I -- and if it -- if all those abstentions need to review this next topic, then I'll be happy to make a motion to, you know, put on hold or whatever and allow the discussion of the -- the -- the continuancy issue.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: We already voted.

(Overlapping.)

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Wait a minute. Excuse me.

MR. WRIGHT: Whatever.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: I'm asking -let's take care -- are there any further recommendations on
item 3(a) in terms of initial scheduling protocols?

And if I understood correctly, there seems to be a request that item 3(c), conducting the hearing on the initial hearing date -- I guess I'm not sure -- but to the extent that there's a request that we take an item out of order, I'm not going to allow that. We're going to follow the agenda as it is because this was noticed to the public that this was a order that we were going to follow items.

And it's conceivable that someone is listening to the through webcast, and they may want -- they may not be listening now but they want to participate later in the agenda, and I don't want to run the risk that we -- by moving something forward we denied someone the opportunity to participate.

So one last time. Is there any further recommendations on item 3(a), the proposed changes to the initial scheduling protocols?

MR. WRIGHT: Miho Murai.

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MS. MURAI: I'm sorry. What was the vote of that? So was the vote that there will no longer be changes? The vote that passed.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: There were two recommendations that passed. The first one was that OAH not change district filed hearing only and district filed mediation and hearing. And then there was a recommendation that passed in Southern California that no changes be made to the protocols, and that did not pass in Northern California.

Are there any additional recommendations on this item? Okay. Let's move on. I'm sorry.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: (Inaudible).

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. I had a request for a short comfort break, so what I'd like to do is let's break for five -- 10 minutes.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Not long.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Five minutes. I'm a little concerned. I want to make sure we have time to get through the agenda, so let's break for five minutes and, at least by my watch, we'll be returning at a quarter to 12.

(Off the record.)

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ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: All right. Let's call this meeting back to order after a short break. And we are -- I just, again, want to indicate that we have all the intended members are present in Los Angeles and in Sacramento.

Let us turn now to item 3(b), which is the initial continuance protocol. Currently, the Office of Administrative Hearings has the policy that if there is an agreed upon initial request for continuance that the new dates would be scheduled within 90 days of the initial dates.

And quite frequently when we receive these initial stipulated requests for continuances parties are, in fact, requesting dates at that 90-day limit, and our policy had been that if it's within 90 days we had granted them. But what that does is it moves this big -- for example, when we had a lot of filings at the end of last school year, that big surge of filings basically moved 90 days down the road.

And it is a very, very difficult thing to manage our calendar, and I also know that it must be a very, very difficult thing for the practitioners and the families and the school district personnel to manage the calendar.

So along the lines of the discussion that lead to the last agenda item, the presiding judges and I discussed our continuance protocol. And we are proposing that the

outside timeframe for these continuances would be -- instead of 90 days, would be shortened to 60 days, so that when there is a stipulated request -- initial request for a continuance, whether the parties agree to the dates or they don't, that the maximum length of time for that continuance would be 60 days.

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So at this point I'm very anxious and curious to hear the Advisory Committee's response to this. And Ms.

Broussard is -- can't wait to tell us what she thinks.

MS. BROUSSARD: Surprisingly. And I want to be clear here. I'm only talking about the stipulated agreement. If there is a stipulated agreement, not only do I not think it's a good idea for a 60 day, but I actually think the 90 day should probably be pushed back a little.

For a stipulated agreement, there's often reasons why both parties will agree to move a date beyond kind of what seems like a natural deadline, and in -- in my practice I think that's almost always because they're attempting to do something in the best interest of the kid. They're attempting to try a placement, have an interim settlement or something.

So to me, moving a stipulated agreement date to 60 days actually might decrease outcomes for students. If it's non-stipulated, I think that's a different story, and I think that kind of falls into another piece here.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay.

2 MR. WRIGHT: Discussion from Southern California.

3 | Maureen?

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MS. GRAVES: Yes. I'd more inclined to raise it to 120. I agree with Peggy that there are reasons -- often there are assessments that are going to occur. There's something that may resolve the matter.

I also think that from the point of view of access to counsel, it would be much harder to get lawyers if we couldn't put things off as long as we currently can. I know my calendar is usually very hard to get things in within the 90. We're usually on the very edge of that, and often giving special circumstances as to why both sides want it to be later.

I don't see the logic of thinking that a shorter period would ease the congestion. It seems like it would more increase the congestion. If people have 120 days or 90 days to spread their requests over, that would seem to lead to less congestion than having to pack everything within 60 days, particularly if you're worried about summer filings or spring -- May filings.

I don't think everybody wants to spend August in hearing. And certainly, if people want to, they should be able to. And there are many cases that do need to be resolved before school starts, but for people who want to

1 start something new in the next school year, I don't see any 2 reason to push those, so I think this is a really --

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Anyone in Northern California? Anyone else in Southern California?

MR. WRIGHT: This is Bob Wright. Again, anything that puts additional pressure on students to represent themselves and be given an opportunity to receive what they're legally, you know, supposed to receive should not happen. So I will agree with the extension seems more logical to me.

And I -- the issue of filing in May -- the school districts -- the employees are gone for the summer. How do you have something in 60 days if none of the school staff is around? I guess -- I don't know. Thank you.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Any further comments in Southern California? Okay. Ms. Gutierrez?

MS. GUTIERREZ: I agree with some of the things that you're saying, Peggy, and someone from Southern California. I also think that we probably all know that when we have deadlines, we tend to do things because we have a deadline. When we know -- when we're working together towards settlement or whatever and we know that we can move the deadline, I think we tend to not settling a case because we know that we can move a deadline.

And sometimes I know when we're trying to work

towards settlement, you purposely agree to keep dates on calendar to force us to work towards a resolution. So I kind of feel that even though yes, it makes it easier in a way to keep pushing these dates out to let us have more time to work towards a resolution.

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On the flip side, by actually having us stick towards dates that are more efficient, I think will actually get us to actually really work on -- and focus on resolving cases, and I think we can see sooner resolution to some of these disputes rather than caring these cases out for longer periods.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: All right. Mr. Rezowalli?

MR. REZOWALLI: Yeah. I think moving to 60 days, that -- the summer break does not -- we do have a number of cases that have come up, and more cases come up in the middle of summer. 60 days doesn't span summer break for school districts.

And so I don't have any problem -- it is kind of problematic when I have a hearing and you're trying to get people off of vacation in the school system -- parents, too, I'm sure -- but I'm sure, but it's difficult to get -- typically if you have a number of witnesses -- to get them all back.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: But, again, I just

want to clarify. All we're talking about right now is the initial continuance period. So if we were to do it to 60 days and the parties agree and it's out 60 days and then -- there's nothing barring either party from requesting a further continuance with the showing of good cause. So again, I'm not -- I just wanted to remind folks of that.

MR. WRIGHT: Southern California --

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Ms. Broussard.

MR. WRIGHT: -- has a comment from Maureen Graves.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Mr. Wright? Mr.

11 Wright?

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MR. WRIGHT: I'm sorry.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Ms. Broussard has a comment. I'd like to finish Northern California, and then we'll move back --

MR. WRIGHT: I'm sorry.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: -- to Southern California.

MS. BROUSSARD: I see a real difference between if it's not a stipulated agreement between (inaudible). I think 60 days makes great sense for the reason Marcy said and kind of Kent said. That if somebody doesn't agree to it and somebody else has good cause, I think -- I think pushing it out father than 60 days doesn't work towards resolution. If somebody has got good cause and they want to move it, I like

60 days that it should be held because I think that better honors the timeline.

My piece is, is for a stipulated continuance.

Hopefully, the parties are working together. There are

cases, I think, where -- where I've been in discussions where

we don't put it out that far because we know it needs to

settle and we want to work towards it.

But in the few cases where you want to try a placement, you want to try something with a kid, you want to do an assessment, I think knowing that you got maybe a couple months to try it out makes more sense to me than a smaller amount, which is I -- my -- I'm leaning towards liking better 60 days for non-stipulated and 120 days for stipulated.

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK:** Okay. Anyone else in Northern California? Ms. Sherman?

MS. SHERMAN: As a parent who has been through the court system, I just want to put out there the word closure. There is -- there is some peace in closure. Having to go back time and time again for a continuance, taking time off work, showing up to say it's continued, and then having to wait -- that waiting game, that waiting game -- having peace of mind and knowing there's an end coming, closure. Just I kind of like the 60-day time period, coming from the parent point of view, not the resource specialist point of view. Just I want to put that word out there.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. 1 Thank you. 2 All right. Southern California? Mr. Wright? 3 MR. WRIGHT: Excuse me, Judge. I apologize. 4 Earlier you had said you were going back and forth with 5 Northern and Southern California comment, but no -- not a big 6 deal. 7 I wanted to -- I think everyone on the Committee --8 two of the members anyway -- wanted comment, and also the public wants to comment. So I wanted to know if it will be -9 10 - when is the appropriate time to allow public comment on this item? 11 12 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: What I'd like to 13 do is let's finish with the Advisory Committee members, and 14 then -- then we can ask for public comment. 15 MR. WRIGHT: Thank you. 16 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. 17 MR. WRIGHT: So Maureen. 18 MS. GRAVES: This is Maureen Graves. I agree that 19 we all have a tendency toward procrastination, but on the 20 other hand from the parent point of view, parents don't want 21 things put off, so they exert some pressure on clients. 2.2 Also, school districts know that the longer 2.3 something is put off, the more attorney's fees are going to 24 go up in the meantime, which somewhat encourages early 25 settlement on their part.

I think that when -- the idea that it's really great for us all to get on the case right after we file it is problematic and that that pushes up fees at the beginning, and fees often become a major obstacle to resolution. So I think if there's something that can be tried that may make the problem go away, I think it makes a lot more sense to try that before lawyers start doing a lot of work.

The idea that we can always come back for good cause, I mean, that makes our calendars extremely hard to manage. We think that something -- we think we're going to have good cause. We think it will go away, but we don't know, and then we can't book other things in the meantime. That would lead to more motion practice, more hassles for OAH and more expense.

And I think this proposal of 60 days would also have a different impact on the parent bar and parent access to counsel versus the district bar and district access to counsel. Most parent practitioners are in solo practice or in small firms; whereas, districts are much more able to say well, okay, if the hearing is in 60 days, we'll assign it to somebody else. And I know districts don't like reassigning things to a lawyer that they haven't worked with, but it's something they can do. It's not something that parent lawyers can typically do.

MR. WRIGHT: Miho.

I was just going to agree with Ms. 1 MS. MURAI: 2 Broussard because I do think there is a difference between a 3 stipulated and unstipulated continuance. And I -- I would 4 agree that in -- I believe in an unstipulated continuance a 5 60 day is better so that there is -- you know, there is a --6 MR. WRIGHT: Maureen. 7 MS. GRAVES: Yeah. My understanding would be that if somebody asks for their right for a timely hearing, then 8 9 they ought to be able to get that a lot sooner than 60 days. 10 If there's no stipulation, OAH needs to set timelines much 11 faster than that. 12 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Rezowalli. 13 14 MR. REZOWALLI: Just a point of clarification here. 15 We're not speaking to a particular motion, unless somebody has made a motion. I didn't hear it. We're having some 16 17 discussion about it, but (overlapping). 18 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Well, the only --19 the only -- the item we're discussing on is OAH's proposal, 20 which is that -- that the time be moved from 90 to 60 days. 21 So I was -- I haven't heard any recommendations, although, 22 there's been sort of an alternative suggested. 23 So at least what I was thinking, unless there was a

recommendation proposed, that we go ahead and vote on the OAH

proposal, and then I would ask if there were any

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1	recommendations, but it's up to the members.
2	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: That's a good idea to me.
3	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Any further
4	discussion on OAH's proposal to move to shorten
5	MR. WRIGHT: Southern California.
6	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: timeframe. I'm
7	sorry?
8	MR. WRIGHT: Southern California.
9	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Oh, public.
10	MR. WRIGHT: Miho.
11	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay.
12	MS. MURAI: I guess I would just make a
13	recommendation then that for unstipulated continuances that
14	OAH moves the time from 60 days to 90 days, but for
15	stipulated continuances the timeframe does not change.
16	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Did I
17	mishear you? I thought you
18	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: No. You said
19	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You said the opposite.
20	(Overlapping.)
21	MS. MURAI: Okay. I'm sorry the opposite. I'm
22	tired. Sorry.
23	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Could you
24	repeat it again, please?
25	MS. MURAI: Okay. So for so the time okay.

Sorry. Sorry. Okay. So leave it for 90 days for stipulated continuances, but 60 days -- move it to 60 days for unstipulated continuances.

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK:** Okay. Is there a second?

MR. WRIGHT: Maureen.

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ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Oh, wait.

MR. WRIGHT: Maureen Graves had a comment.

MS. GRAVES: I guess I have a question. Is there currently a timeline of that sort for unstipulated? I thought that was a case by case -- somebody would make a motion, and OAH would decide what the good cause justified. I don't think there's a timeline on unstipulated continuances or that there should be.

MR. WRIGHT: Judges?

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Ms. Graves, I'm -- is that a comment? I'm not sure.

MR. WRIGHT: It's a question.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: What I'm asking for right now is whether there is a second on the recommendation that the maximum continuance for a stipulated continuance be 90 days and for an unstipulated request for continuance 60 days. Is there a second? Hearing no second -

MR. WRIGHT: I'll make a second for that. I'm

sorry. I -- I wanted to comment that if Maureen Graves says
there is no stipulation for a non, why we have to change
something that's not in effect. I don't -
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Wait. Excuse me.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Wait. Excuse me, Mr. Wright. Have you seconded the recommendation or not?

MR. WRIGHT: No. I have not.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Is there any second to the recommendation? Okay. Hearing none.

We are back to the initial proposal, which is that 60 days be the maximum continuance of -- the maximum time period for continuances.

12 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: For the initial hearing 13 date.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Of the initial hearing days.

MS. BROUSSARD: I'd like to make a motion.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Ms.

18 Broussard.

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19 MR. WRIGHT: Could we have public comment before we 20 make a motion?

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: No. Because what we need to do is we need to have comment from the members about the motion and then we will have public comment. Ms. Broussard.

MS. BROUSSARD: I'd like to move that when a

- 1 | continuance is requested and it is not stipulated that the
- 2 | timeline for rescheduling the hearing be moved to 60 days.
- 3 | And if there is stipulated continuance, that that timeline be
- 4 | increased to allow for a stipulation to extend out as far as
- 5 | 120 days.
- 6 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Is there a
- 7 | second to that motion? Hearing no second --
- 8 MS. LEAVITT: I'll second.
- 9 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Oh, okay. So
- 10 | seconded by Ms. Leavitt. Okay. Is there further discussion?
- 11 | Any public comment?
- 12 MR. WRIGHT: Southern California done with
- 13 | comments?
- 14 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Northern
- 15 | California?
- 16 MS. GUTIERREZ: Sorry.
- 17 **ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK:** Wait. Sorry. Ms.
- 18 | Gutierrez would like to speak.
- 19 MS. GUTIERREZ: Sorry, Peggy. My discussion would
- 20 | be that 120 days is just too long. I just think that we just
- 21 | eat up time, and we would not really be working toward
- 22 | resolution because we know that we're going to procrastinate
- 23 and keep pushing it out to the last minute. And if we can
- 24 | force each other to get this done within 60 days, I think
- 25 | we'll do it. I really do.

1	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Any member
2	MR. WRIGHT: And Maureen Graves has more comment
3	down here when that's good.
4	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Member
5	discussion in Southern California, Ms. Graves?
6	MS. GRAVES: Okay. I guess I would repeat my
7	
	question. My understanding is that if there is not a
8	stipulation on a continuance and somebody opposes the
9	continuance, then OAH will determine whether there's good
10	cause and to what point there's good cause for a continuance.
11	So I'm concerned that if we put it 60 in there
12	that's going to become a default position, and I think it
13	should often be shorter than 60.
14	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Isn't it currently 90?
15	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah. It's currently 90.
16	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: For stip
17	MS. GRAVES: For non
18	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: For a non-stipulated, I
19	think that they still set it within I think the guideline
20	is still the same.
21	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: It's for
22	everything
23	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: 90 days.
24	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Right. For every
25	continuance for the initial continuance, stipulated or

not, the outside timeframe is 90 days. If there is no agreement from the parties on the dates, then it -- OAH has the discretion, but the discretion always is to go out to 90 days, so it's --

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MS. GRAVES: Okay. I would be for that, I guess, if OAH thinks it can do that. That doesn't seem to be consistent to the right to a swift hearing.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: That's why I said 60 days.

MR. WRIGHT: More comment here. Amy Foody?

MS. FOODY: Yeah. This is Amy Foody. One of my concerns with extending the timeline beyond the 90 days is 90 days gives the school district summer, and that's practically three months. It just extends the time in which if the -- on the -- even the student's side, if that student requires some services or a decision needs made so the student gets services. You're keeping the student from getting what they need.

Maureen brought up the point that the longer we extend the more costly it is. And you know, school districts — this is getting costly. It's getting very costly for everyone, so I have a concern with going beyond the 90. I understand concerns with only being 60 as well, but just I have a concern with it going beyond 90.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Any further -- initial discussion from members in Southern California?

How about Northern California? Okay. 1 Public comment in Northern California? 2 3 MS. RANSOM: Barbara Ransom, parent attorney. 90 days in the life of a first grader is way too long a time. 4 5 120 days is totally unreasonable. As a teacher and as a 6 parent's attorney, I would urge you not to have 120 day 7 option for any continuance. Every lawyer should be capable of coming to the table way before 120 days. 9 And while I -- I totally understand an unrepresented parent's position, I think that when we think 10 about in the life of a child, we have to cut back on any --11 12 any move to extend time out that long. 1.3 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. additional comment -- public comment in Sacramento? Okay. 14 15 Public -- I'm sorry. 16 Okay. MR. WRIGHT: We --17 MS. BROUSSARD: I just wanted to make one comment. 18 I guess my comment would be I -- I am actually one of the

22 MR. WRIGHT: Who's speaking?

23 MS. BROUSSARD: Peggy Broussard. Sorry. One day

date they're originally scheduled and resolution

biggest proponents of hearing dates happening on time on the

24 | I'll remember to say that --

(overlapping) --

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MR. WRIGHT: Thank you.

MS. BROUSSARD: -- before I talk. I'm actually a 1 2 great proponent of hearings going on the date they're 3 scheduled. I feel very strongly about that. And I guess as 4 long as the 90-day policy is still modifiable by a good cause 5 request by both parties, I can be more comfortable with that. 6 So -- so I quess I'll withdraw my motion at this --7 can I do that once it's seconded or am I making things more 8 complicated? Oh, crap. Just leave it. 9 MR. REZOWALLI: You can probably (inaudible). UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I'll second that. 10 11 MS. BROUSSARD: I'll withdraw my motion. Okay. All right. 12 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: 13 Ms. Broussard withdrew her motion, so that seems to be enough 14 for me to have the motion be withdrawn. 15 MR. WRIGHT: So we -- in Southern California, 16 Maureen Graves and the public still wanted to comment. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. I just want 17 to clear that with that motion withdrawn, we are back to the 18 19 original OAH proposal of moving it to 60 days for all initial 20 requests for continuances. 21 So Southern California, Ms. Graves, did you have 2.2 additional comment? 2.3 MS. GRAVES: I thought the motion was for uncontest 24 -- for stipulated requests?

Ms. Broussard just

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK:

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1 | withdrew her motion.

MS. GRAVES: No. But I thought that the original OAH motion was that where there's an uncontested request it can be --

MS. MURAI: For any.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: No. The OAH proposal is that for initial requests for continuance that the continuance would be granted so that the new dates would be within 60 days, rather than the current 90 days.

MR. WRIGHT: All requests.

MS. MURAI: And I'd like to move to take a vote on that item.

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK:** All right. Public comment in Southern California?

MR. WRIGHT: I think we still have Committee comment. Maureen Graves has something else to say.

MS. GRAVES: All right. Then I guess I would make a -- I don't see the logic of any time -- of giving OAH 60 days to set something when one person is trying to insist on their right to a prompt hearing and the other side lacks good cause for a longer continuance.

I mean, I think that the -- the idea that, you know, if you care about kids you want rapid due process hearings is kind of crazy. You know, about, what, couple hundred kids get such hearings a year out of a state with

680,000 students with special ed. I don't think any of us sitting here think hearings are the optimal way to resolve special ed situations.

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So I think that we shouldn't shorten the timelines for consented requests, and that we should probably lengthen them. I think that where a party -- one party wants to go forward quickly, they ought to be able to do that, including students ought to be able to have hearings in the summer and districts ought to have to make it happen.

MR. WRIGHT: I have a comment. Could we set it up so that the student would have the option for the additional time if they needed it and the district wouldn't have that option because they've already got their attorneys in place?

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay.

MS. GRAVES: This is by consent.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Excuse me.

MR. WRIGHT: I was just throwing out ideas.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Excuse me. We've had extensive discussion on the original proposal, and what I would like to do now is ask whether -- I think that the Committee has -- we're veering into something that doesn't have to do -- that is off the original proposal.

So what I'd like to do is let's have a vote -- I want to make sure that there's no more public comment, but I'd like to have a vote on the OAH proposal. So is --

1 MR. WRIGHT: Southern California has public comment

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ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay.

MR. WRIGHT: -- so you're clear.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: All right. So do

6 | we --

MR. WRIGHT: Tell me when.

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK:** -- have public comment on the original proposal to shorten the time frame of initial continuances from 90 days to 60?

MR. WRIGHT: In Southern California, we do.

MS. HALL: We do. This is Julie Hall (phonetic) speaking. I'm with LA Unified School District, and as you know, we have a high volume of due process hearings. Our experience is that the bulk of our initial continuances are jointly agreed to with -- that's with the non-represented parent or with opposing counsel because they also have high volume of cases. And if there's another request, then that's another matter.

As far as initial continuances where one of the parties wants the timeline to be shorter and the other has a different rationale based on their calendaring or what-not, then I -- I believe that that should be based -- that decision should be based on good cause and not arguments that are presented back and forth by the party versus a default

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$\perp$	60-day	tıme	line.

- 2 MR. WRIGHT: Is that unanimous for the four of you?
- 3 **UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:** Yes.
- 4 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes.
- 5 **UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:** Yes.
- 6 MR. WRIGHT: Okay. That's unanimous from the --
- 7 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Anything
- 8 else?
- 9 MR. WRIGHT: -- Los Angeles School District.
- 10 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Public comment in
- 11 | Southern California? And any further public comment in
- 12 Northern California? Okay.
- 13 Let's go ahead and take a vote on the original OAH
- 14 | proposal, and let's start in Sacramento. All those in favor
- 15 of shortening the time period for initial requests for
- 16 | continuances from 90 -- maximum of 90 days to a maximum of 60
- 17 days. All in favor? And we have Sherman, Gutierrez and
- 18 | Bean. All opposed?
- 19 **UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:** You forgot English.
- 20 **ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK:** Oh, I'm sorry.
- 21 | And English. Okay. And opposed? We have Rezowalli, Leavitt
- 22 | and Broussard. Anyone abstaining? No abstentions.
- 23 All right. In Los Angeles, all those in favor? Is
- 24 | there anyone in favor?
- MR. WRIGHT: No one in favor in Los Angeles, Judge.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. 1 So all 2 those opposed? 3 MR. WRIGHT: We have four members opposed, Margaret Dalton, Maureen Graves, Miho Murai and Bob Wright. 4 5 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: abstention? 6 7 MR. WRIGHT: We have one abstention, Amy Foody. 8 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. All right. 9 So it does not pass in either Northern or Southern California. All right. 10 11 Do we have any recommendations on this agenda item that any of the members would like to make? Okay. 12 13 none, let's move on. 14 Item C is conducting the hearing on the initial 15 hearing date. And this agenda item was proposed by Ms.

Broussard, so I will turn the floor over to you.

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MS. BROUSSARD: I feel very, very strongly about a school district's right to have the hearing done in the timelines prescribed by the law. And I know that in some cases there are continuances that are agreed to, but in some cases they are not. And I'm feeling very strongly right now that there is a feeling that that initial date is never going to go for anyone, and that if you want your hearing on that date, you're actually at a disadvantage.

And furthermore, we know -- I don't know what

percentage -- 99 percent of hearings are not going to be a one-day hearing date. So what's part and parcel with this -- conducting hearing on the initial date -- is ensuring that there's a number of days that are scheduled for hearing.

So when I was thinking about this, thinking about kind of practical solutions, it seemed to me -- and I understand there are scheduling issues with OAH and that there's a lot of stuff, but that at some point during the timeline, whether it's right after mediation or somewhere, it seemed to make sense to me to be able to notify OAH that you are intending to go forward on your hearing date and that you needed additional hearing dates.

I understand kind of why it would be difficult for OAH to automatically schedule all hearings the minute they got filed for X number of days. But if at some point you go to mediation, you're at mediation, you don't settle the case, you know you're going to go forward, then I think there ought to be a way to contact OAH and say planning on going forward. I think I'm going to need five or six days, or whatever it is, and have those scheduled without it being treated like the first day is set in stone and every other day is like rolling the dice. And there's kind of an automatic continuance that ends up getting granted for days past the first day, so that was my thought process.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. I quess

1 | what I'd like to do, if it's all right with you, Ms.

2 | Broussard, is explain OAH's current policy about that initial

3 | hearing date because I know that there has been some

4 | confusion and at different times during the length of the

5 | contracts that we've had there have been some changes in

6 this.

But currently the view is that a hearing that has not been continued will begin on the initial hearing date and will continue until it is finished, and that is the current view.

There had been a time when parties would, upon filing, request additional hearing dates, and we were granting that request, but for a variety of reasons that I need not go into it really became a problem.

So, you know, as I just indicated currently, if you have a hearing date for one day, the hearing -- OAH expects that that hearing will begin on that day, and that judge is available to continue that hearing until it is finished.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I just --

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: I know there have been times when perhaps some of the Administrative Law Judges during a prehearing conference may not have correctly articulated OAH's policy. And when I learned about that, we took measures to make sure that everybody understood what the policy was.

And when Ms. Broussard approached me about this agenda item, I thought this would be a great time to make sure that everybody in the community understood that that was what the current policy is. Okay. So I didn't mean to interrupt.

MS. BROUSSARD: That was great.

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ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Anything further?

MS. BROUSSARD: That's what I was going to say.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. So I guess the only thing I need clarification on is it sounded like you were suggesting or recommending that there be a process by which folks could let us know how many dates go? And I guess what I'm wondering is given that the current policy is you start on day one and you have until you finish, whether this mechanism by which parties would indicate to us yes, we're going, and we need additional dates. Is that part of your recommendation?

MS. BROUSSARD: It is.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay.

MS. BROUSSARD: And it is because I think it's fair at some point for OAH in scheduling -- I mean, if I'm -- I was just trying to think of the practical matters of it, and I don't want it to be changed again in four months because it didn't work.

So it seems to me from a scheduling standpoint, at

some point I have at least an estimate of how many days it's going to take for hearing. Sometimes there are cases with much longer and sometimes there are cases with a much shorter.

And if we wait until the prehearing conference -- I mean, I guess we can all -- I don't -- it would be hard for me to keep my calendar clear. If I had a case starting

November 15th -- I don't know what day of the week that is -- but if I had a case starting November 15th, it's much easier for me -- once I'm past mediation and realize it's probably going to go, it would be great to be able to have a conversation saying, you know, I kind of think five and have opposing counsel say I got to say I think it's eight.

Then I don't have to keep my calendar clear until December 15th because if it's -- if -- if what I'm held is day-to-day forever, I might have other hearings scheduled a week or two later. I mean, I just think at some point some clarity about how long we expect it to go just allows for you guys to schedule the judges and allows me to make sure that my schedule is freed up for what the expected number of days is because I may have another hearing set in two weeks and not know, for instance, that Marcy thinks that it's a 12-day hearing.

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK:** So what are you proposing?

MS. BROUSSARD: I'm proposing that after -- make something up -- so that two weeks prior to the hearing that the parties -- well, if a case is going forward, that a party may contact OAH and request that a hearing be set for a given number of days and that the other party be given time to respond to that, so that the hearing can be set for X number of days so people know what to do with their calendars.

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administrative LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. So as I understand it, you recommend that two weeks prior to a hearing the party may submit a request to OAH to set the matter for a specific number of days, and then the other party be given -- I'll just make this the usual three days to respond.

MS. BROUSSARD: And it's not whether the hearing goes. It would literally be how many days they expect the hearing to last.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Okay. And is there a second?

MR. WRIGHT: I have some discussion in Southern California.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Discussion.

MR. WRIGHT: I think we have at least three members. So Miho is first.

MS. MURAI: I want to say that I -- I mean, just to -- just so I have you correct, Judge Kopek, you're saying

that the current policy is that if a hearing has not been continued, it will occur on the initial date?

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I was told several times -- because I've always advocated when I have a hearing date I want to go forward, and I was told by judges, several judges, that no, you know -- you know the rule. That your hearing is not going to be a one-day hearing, so you're going to get an automatic continuance, and so that's never applied for me.

And I'm like, okay, well, let's at least schedule it. Let's go forward on that day, and then we can -- if your calendar isn't available until a month, I want to still go on that day. And they -- they're like no, we're not going to do that. And I even had case law showing that in the past it's been done.

So my experience has never been -- and then actually I was laughed at by one judge saying that don't you know the real rule that no, if it's not -- you know that if it's not a one-day hearing -- either you make a decision that it's going to be that one-day hearing or, you know, you're going to get a 90-day continuance so I --

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Ms. Murai, all I can do is -- I mean, again, depending upon when the timeframe for this was, I don't -- you know, what I can say is I've been in place as the division PJ since October, just about a year ago, and the policy has been as I've articulated it. As

I said, when I became aware that there was some lack of clarity and consistency, I have tried to make things consistent.

So I ask you if you would be so kind as to let me know, either give me a call or send me an email, in terms of who was involved and when these happened. Again, I just want to make sure that all the judges are in line. The current policy is that the matter -- if there are is no continuance, the parties are to begin on the initial hearing date until it ends.

MS. MURAI: I guess --

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: I mean, within reason and control by the judge, of course, in terms of length of hearing.

MS. MURAI: And I guess in line with my comment is then -- again, is what I brought up before is that -- you know, I mean, I've done trials in other cases. And if you know it's going to be a five-day hearing, the scheduling order is a five-day hearing.

And so there isn't going to be -- like I mean, I understand Ms. Broussard's recommendation about that two weeks, but I think that, you know, for us solo practitioners, if we're trying to schedule our schedule -- and parents and students, they want resolution, but they need to know which

1 dates to reserve.

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And so I think if we're filing, we request a five day, we know it's a five day, a five day is scheduled. And it's not just one day, but it's that five day. If we resolve it, then that can be taken off the calendar.

But I think that will encourage, you know, settlement. I think that will encourage everybody to stick to the deadlines and not just to, you know, take it for granted that there's going to be a continuance.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Again, Ms. Murai -- and I guess to all the members -- we have -- we're really running short on time. It's about 12:30, and I know that this is a important, and so I really want to make sure that people address the item before us.

And what we have before us is Ms. Broussard's recommendation that two weeks prior to the hearing the parties may tell OAH and request a specific number of hearing dates, and the other party is given three days to respond and then OAH will make a ruling. Does anyone have any comment on that particular resolution?

MR. WRIGHT: Southern California. Margaret Dalton and Maureen Graves. So Margaret first.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Ms. Dalton.

MS. DALTON: Okay. Thank you. For simplicity sake, I believe that this should be discussed at the PHC as

opposed to setting a two-week deadline and then three days to respond, and it just sounds like a recipe for a lot of extra paperwork, frankly, and time spent by OAH and, you know, anything like that (inaudible) so I don't see why -- we used to do it at the PHC. It seems like that's a good time to do it to me, so that's my thought, Peggy.

7 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: All right. Ms. 8 Graves.

MR. WRIGHT: Maureen.

MS. GRAVES: Yeah. One thing that I think used -I am surprised that this is the policy. I had -- my
understanding of the policy had been like Miho's, so I -- and
I used to think that this was just a horrible idea and that
it would wreak havoc with our calendars.

However, as I see how the attempt to put timelines on hearings in advance has worked out, I'm sort of thinking of people who opposed timelines for withdrawal from Afghanistan or Iraq. That if you set a timeline that people will just wait you out.

And you know, when I have 30 minutes left to examine a witness, I find that that witness becomes much more able to evade questions for 30 minutes than they would be if they knew the judge was going to let me go on until I got them to answer the question.

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So I think that the idea of having -- facing a hearing that could go on forever is a pretty incentive to settle. I think it has its merits. I would actually like to try this for a little while with people knowing that that's the procedure and see how it works.

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And then if the parties can agree at mediation that they're going to set particular timelines, that's the time -- or in some other way, I would like the mediation judge to be able to call up OAH and say well, the parties can't settle the case, but they can agree on eight days, so let's put it down for eight days.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: And actually, Ms. Graves, as to that point, that currently is permissible. You know, if you're mediation and the case does not settle and you know that the parties — that the hearing is going to go on, that is something perfectly acceptable. Hopefully, the parties can agree and that will be the timeframe.

So Ms. Graves, what's not clear to me is are you agreeing -- did you speak in support of Ms. Broussard's recommendation that the two weeks prior to the hearing that the parties then inform OAH and --

MS. GRAVES: No. I think I would rather have the parties be able to set dates by consent and not have additional motion practice on how long the hearing is going to be. Just if the parties can't agree, then the hearing

1 | starts and it goes until it's over.

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK:** Any further comment in Southern California --

MR. WRIGHT: Yes.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: -- by members?

MR. WRIGHT: Miho.

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MS. MURAI: I would just say that if -- and if the current policy that you're stating is not being implemented that there's some kind of remedy. There's -- because -- I mean, I mainly got the laughing and the scoffing from school district attorneys, so I don't know if they don't know the current policy, and then at a PHC they'll tell the judge, and then the judges will agree with the school district and that will be what happens.

So I don't -- I mean, if that is the current policy, I'd like a bulletin to be presented, it to be told to the school districts and all the judges, just so that -- I mean, no offense, but I mean, just -- because if that is the current policy, I would like -- I agree with the current policy.

And you know, I don't think -- and I agree with Margaret that I think it should be discussed at a PHC because that's what normally happens at a PHC. There shouldn't necessarily be any other additional paperwork procedure.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Well, as to

a remedy, as I said, I am -- I'm doing what I can through the PJs to make sure that everyone understands the policy. If you, like with anything else, if you are having problems or concerns in this area or other areas, by all means, please contact me and let me know. Any further --

MR. WRIGHT: Maureen -- yes, Maureen Graves.

MS. GRAVES: Yes. I'd just like to agree with Miho that this really deserves an announcement because I think this is a major change in what I thought was the policy, and it sounds like there are a lot of us in that position.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. And Northern California.

MR. WRIGHT: And my comment -- Judge Kopek already told us that some judges were giving the other information as the rule, and so the OAH has -- has been provided -- presenting the other policy as the way it is. So to formally revise that with a memo or, you know, something that's been proposed seems really reasonable to me.

And procedurally, our note taker -- my battery is running out and my cord is in my car down on the curb. So if it's appropriate, when it's appropriate, to run down and get my power pack, I think, is a -- needs to be addressed.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Let's -MR. WRIGHT: Oh, she'll do it by hand. She's doing
to handle that.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. What I'd 1 2 like to do is this. The item proposed by Ms. Broussard -we're sort of getting a little bit off the topic. Is there 3 4 any further discussion that the policy be that two weeks 5 prior to the hearing a party can request additional hearing 6 dates and -- I'm sorry -- two weeks prior to the hearing a 7 party may request OAH to provide additional hearing dates, and the other party will be given three days to respond. 9 Do we have any further comment on that in Northern 10 California? Do we have any public comment on this in Northern California? Okay. Any comment --11 Just want --12 MS. RANSOM: 13 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Ms. Ransom? 14 MS. RANSOM: What about two weeks or less? 15 is it --16 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: A member of the public is not appropriate to propose an amendment. 17 18 MS. RANSOM: Right. 19 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okav. sounds like that would be your recommendation? 20 21 MS. RANSOM: Yes. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Any further 22 23 public comment in Sacramento? Any member comment in Los 24 Angeles on Ms. Broussard's motion or item? I'm sorry. 25 Broussard?

MS. BROUSSARD: I quess I would just like to say 1 that I think two weeks or less -- I'd like to -- I'm not 2 3 really good at the Robert's Rules though -- but two weeks or less to me would also include the PHC, but would also allow 4 5 parties who wanted a little finality prior to the five days 6 before hearing, the option to do it a little earlier. 7 So you wouldn't have to do paperwork, if you wanted 8 to do it at the PHC, but it would also allow you the 9 opportunity to get those dates nailed down a little earlier if you needed to for witnesses or for whatever. 10 11 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. So you're 12 okay with it being two weeks or less? 13 MS. BROUSSARD: Yeah. 14 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: 15 since --16 MR. WRIGHT: Southern California comment 17 (overlapping). 18 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Wait a minute. 19 Okay. 20 MS. DALTON: Sorry. 21

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Southern California on this motion. It's been -- now been slightly revised -- or the item -- the two week or less part of the hearing. The parties will inform OAH of additional hearing dates, and the other party will be given an opportunity to

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1 respond. Ms. Dalton?

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MS. DALTON: Yes. Just a comment, which is assuming and believing that the policy is as you stated it.

Then I don't think -- I think by passing something like this, we are suggesting a change to the current policy, even if we weren't aware of it, so that's my concern.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay.

MS. DALTON: If there's a policy that allows this
already, then great.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Anything further from the members in LA? How about public comment in LA?

MR. WRIGHT: Yes, we do.

MS. HALL: This is Julie Hall. One comment I have is that in my experience two weeks prior to the hearing, at least with initial dates, is not probably going to work logistically because of the closest of mediation and PHC initially anyway.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Any further public comment in LA? All right. Let's take a vote. Southern California. All those in favor that two weeks or less prior to the hearing the parties may tell OAH and request additional hearing dates, and the other party will respond — have three days to respond and OAH will make a ruling. All in favor? Anyone?

MR. WRIGHT: No one in Southern California is

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1	voting in favor.
2	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. All
3	opposed?
4	MR. WRIGHT: Unanimous with Margaret Dalton,
5	Maureen Graves, Miho Murai, Amy Foody and Bob Wright.
6	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay.
7	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Can I ask a quick question?
8	Did that a second, the motion?
9	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Well
10	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I'm sorry.
11	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Because this was
12	an agenda item presented by a member, it's sort of
13	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay.
14	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: treating it
15	differently than a discussion that was an item from OAH
16	and then an amendment
17	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Got you.
18	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: to the
19	recommendation so
20	MR. WRIGHT: Excuse me, Judge. Last meeting I
21	presented an agenda item. It didn't get seconded, and we
22	never voted on it.
23	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Is that right?
24	MR. WRIGHT: Yes.
25	MS. MURAI: Yeah. We didn't vote on mine.

MR. WRIGHT: Or Miho Murai's as well so -
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Oh, I'm sorry

about that.

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MR. REZOWALLI: I thought there was a second on the original motion. I wasn't hearing it on the (overlapping).

administrative Law Judge Kopek: Okay. Look, I'm really sorry. I thought that I was following the same -- same -- so let's go back. Is there a second on Ms. Broussard's agenda item? No? All right. Then let's go forward. Again, thank you very much for bringing that to my attention. I'm really sorry about that.

Okay. The next item, 3(d), the impact of continuance on the decision timeline. And this is another item from Ms. Broussard.

MS. BROUSSARD: My understanding is the current policy is to grant a continuance -- so the case was filed on September 1st and initially scheduled for hearing on October 15th, and a continuance was requested on September 15th. The decision -- the time for the decision would be extended by the date the continuance was granted, not from the original hearing date to the new hearing date.

And I believe very strongly that -- and so it's resulted, at least in several of my cases, when we agree to a continuance early in an obscene amount of time between the time of the hearing and the time the decision is due, because

OAH is currently adding in the month or so between the time that the continuance was granted and the time of the initial hearing day.

So I propose that when a continuance is granted the impact on the decision timeline be only from the date of the initial hearing to the date of the new hearing, not from the date the continuance was granted. Did that make sense?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Can you do a visual aide?
MS. BROUSSARD: I know.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Let me -- let me explain what we currently do because I -- I'm not sure I follow this.

MS. BROUSSARD: Okay.

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ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: What OAH currently does is for a student filed case you have the 30-day resolution session or -- so the clock -- the 45 time -- day time line clock starts on the 31st day from filing in the student case.

In a district filed case, because there is no resolution session, it starts on the day -- the first -- you know, it's filed on one day, and the first -- the day after filing is the first day of the 45-day clock.

So I understand it in my simple mind as the clock being stopped or the clock going. So we have the clock starting either on the 31st day after filing or the first day

after filing, depending on who files, and then OAH stops the 1 clock on the date the first continuance is granted. 2 3 So we take the view that if the continuance is requested and granted in a student filed case during that 30-4 5 day resolution session, the clock is stopped, and it does not 6 start again until the first day of hearing. 7 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Until what? The first --MR. WRIGHT: Say the last sentence again, please. 9 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Wait. And Ms. 10 Broussard, this is what makes you crazy, right? 11 MS. BROUSSARD: Yes. 12 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: 13 MS. BROUSSARD: Absolutely what makes me crazy. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. So if you 14 15 have it currently -- if you have a continuance that is 16 granted during the 30-day resolution session, OAH stops the clock and it -- because we stop the clock when the 17 18 continuance is granted, regardless of when it's granted, and 19 we start it again on the first day of hearing. 20 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So it doesn't matter if the 21 continuance is granted during the 30-day resolution period or not? 22 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: 23 Right. 24 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay.

So the first

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK:

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scenario, which Ms. Broussard is objected to, I believe, strenuously, is that if a -- basically, an early continuance.

3 You know, you get your initial scheduling order. You see

4 | that date. You know it's not going to go. You get on the

5 | phone. You get your stipulated continuance or not, and

6 you're within that 30-day time period during the resolution

7 session.

The date of the continuance stops the clock, which means that basically that the 40 -- the clock never started so -- for OAH's purposes. So that at the first day of hearing, the 45-day clock starts, so that the first -- at the end of the first day of hearing the judge has 44 days. The second day, 43 days, etcetera.

If the continuance -- now, if you have a district filed case, the clock is moving. So let's say five days after filing a continuance is granted. Those five days are counted, and then the continuance is granted. The clock stops. The hearing starts. Each hearing day counts, and then that's how the judge decides the timeframe.

Same thing for the student filed case. Let's say you go 45 days after filing. The clock started after the resolution session, so you now have 15 days that we would say you -- have gone on the clock, so at the end -- at the beginning of the hearing, you have 30 days left. Okay. That's the current policy. And what would you be proposing?

MS. BROUSSARD: So if everybody wants to follow along with me, pull out your proposed schedule -- scheduling protocol table from earlier.

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If we look under student filed mediation and due process, at the end it shows the current policy is that the due process hearing will be set at filing plus 55 days, right? So if that hearing went, that hearing decision would be due sometime about 15 days after the hearing started, right? Am I doing that math right? 20 days after the hearing started because it's a 75-day window for that one.

So what happens is, is if there's a continuance, the only people that get the benefit of the extended timeline is the judge writing the decision. So what happens is, is if there's been a -- so what happens and what happened to my client is I go to have a hearing. The district opposes the dates because their district's attorney is busy for the next nine months in a row. The hearing gets continued until three months later under the 90-day guideline.

So my client is not only waited an additional 90 days that they didn't want to wait to a hearing. There is now 90 more days that is going -- I mean, you know, whatever timeline is left has -- they get like this bonus from the time it was granted until the time of the initial -- (inaudible due to audio malfunction). My client then gets decision in the same amount (inaudible due to audio

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1	malfunction) otherwise what happened to me is from the
2	continuance that granted earlier for stipulated days, my
3	client has had to wait for a timely decision sometimes 45
4	days to two months after the hearing to get what's considered
5	a timely decision, and I don't think that's reasonable.
6	MR. REZOWALLI: So is this is a recommendation? I
7	was listening for the recommendation.
8	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Does everybody
9	MS. BROUSSARD: So my recommendation is, is that
10	when the timelines are determined when there is a
11	continuance, the timeline when the timeline attached to a
12	case is determined that the timeline be extended or the
13	clock stop only from the date that the first hearing was
14	supposed to be
15	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay.
16	MS. BROUSSARD: until the date the hearing
17	actually commences
18	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay.
19	MS. BROUSSARD: not from the date the
20	continuance was granted.
21	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: All right. Is
22	there a second? No second?
23	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I honestly don't understand
24	it at all or I would second it. I'm sorry.
25	(Overlapping.)

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1	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Want me to explain it?
2	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: No.
3	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Please.
4	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay.
5	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Sorry.
6	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. The way
7	okay. The way I understand it is if we follow the current
8	scheduling protocol for a student filed case, right now your
9	due process hearing is going to be 55 days after filing or 25
10	days after the end of the resolution session. So basically
11	at the time the hearing starts, 25 days have already passed
12	in terms of the decision timeframe. So the first day that
13	the hearing starts, the judge would have 20 days to write the
14	decision.
15	So what, I think, you're proposing is that if a
16	request for a continuance is granted prior to at any time
17	prior to the initial starting date, when the hearing finally
18	does start the judge will have 20 days to write the decision.
19	MS. BROUSSARD: Same as they would have had there
20	not been a continuance.
21	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Right.
22	MS. BROUSSARD: There's no affect on the date the
23	decision is due to be written just because there was a
24	continuance.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. So with

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that explanation, is there a second or is there a need for further clarification? No second? Okay.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I'll second.

MS. GRAVES: I'll second.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Oh, okay.

MS. GRAVES: This is Maureen. I'll second.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay.

MS. GRAVES: With that -- now that I understand it.

I think we should talk about it.

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ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay.

Discussions? Ms. Gutierrez?

MS. GUTIERREZ: Can I just start the discussion from asking OAH's perspective on doing that? Or I don't know if you -- if this is something that the PJs have discussed before.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: It's nothing -- since we are not proposing the change, it's not that we -- nothing that we've discussed.

The impact would be -- especially currently, since we have vacancies that we have not been permitted to fill.

And under our current system, the judges have worked very, very hard to maintain a hundred percent timeliness.

My concern would be that the judge, just because of calendaring demands -- our cases have continued to go up. At the end of last fiscal year they went up 10 percent. They,

frankly, are going up at the same rate so far through the first two quarters -- or the first quarter. My concern would be that because of the demands that we would not be able to maintain a hundred percent timeliness because you just have -- in terms of the way we're counting that it would just be harder for the decision to be rendered in a timely fashion by the way that we count them is what I'm saying.

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But I don't -- you know, I don't know. Our judges have -- in my view, have done a phenomenal job under really difficult challenging circumstances, so I don't want to under -- undersell them or cut them short because they take -- we take our obligations very seriously, but just off the top of my head that would be one of the -- the issues that I would see. Yeah. So Ms. Broussard.

MS. BROUSSARD: So I would just say for -- for me,
I believe that that timeliness is artificial. I believe that
they -- saying it's on time -- I think -- I don't think the
calculation of the days is a correct calculation of the days.

So I think, actually, there's an artificially inflated on-time days because my client is now waiting a much longer time to have a decision rendered, which in some time periods may make a real effect on a kid's education and what's going on with a kid.

So if you've got a -- if you've got a parent that wanted to have a hearing, didn't because the other side had

good cause for a continuance, then not only -- okay. So they've got that time peer to wait. But then there's this extra time period after the hearing that's kind of a built-in extra time to write the decision. I don't see how that benefits the district or the parent or the student.

I just think that that's an artifact of counting days, and it's actually an artificial way -- I'm going to -- I don't want to use the words I'm just going to use. It may artificially inflate the on-time decisions stats in a way that perhaps you could get vacancies filled if you all of a sudden didn't have such a great on-time record for decisions.

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK:** Any further discussion in Southern California?

MR. WRIGHT: Yes.

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MS. GRAVES: Yeah. I would -- that's what I was going to say too. And I think it's also artificial in the sense that nobody knew about this policy that you could go ahead and have your hearing on the first day.

And I don't know if we need a motion to get an announcement of that or if, Judge Kopek, you're willing to make that announcement to the field -- to the distribution list, but I think that -- showing that we really do have a problem meeting timelines would be hopefully helpful in getting positions filled, since that seems to be one of the few things that the federal government does enforce in

1 | special education.

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ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: I certainly heard that -- it wasn't "an official recommendation," but I certainly was aware of the need to communicate that policy throughout. So I'll certainly do it -- you know, the idea of putting something on the website, I think, seems like a good idea or sending it out on the ListServe.

So my further -- just any discussion from the public on this item in Northern California? How about Southern California?

MR. WRIGHT: No. They had to leave.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Nothing. Okay.

unidentified speaker: So if we suggest this recommendation, if we take a vote on it right now and it passes and we suggest this recommendation, what would the process be? Is it taking it back to your PJs and actually getting input from them --

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK:** Okay.

19 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: -- (inaudible) make a 20 change?

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: What would happen is as all the recommendations are made -- and again, I apologize because I think this is a piece of the procedure that I forgot to mention at the beginning.

What happens at the end of this meeting -- all the

- recommendations that have passed, OAH will then prepare a 1 written response, and you all received a copy of the written 2 3 response from the meet -- the recommendations of last meeting. So OAH will then -- will respond as to whether we 4 5 accept the recommendation or accept part of it or that we do 6 not accept the recommendation. 7 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: 8 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: So if we do accept 9 the recommendation, we go ahead and implement it. 10 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay. 11 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: So that's what 12 would happen here as well. 13 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay. 14 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: All right. 15 further comment? Let's go ahead and take a vote. 16 Northern California, all those in favor, please raise your 17 hand. And we have Ms. Bean, Mr. Rezowalli, Ms. Gutierrez, 18 Ms. Leavitt, Ms. Broussard, Ms. Sherman and Ms. English. 19 was unanimous. 20 And in Southern California? Anyone opposed? 21 Nobody has abstained. 22 And in Southern California, all those in favor?
  - MR. WRIGHT: We have Maureen Graves and Amy Foody.

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Mr. Wright, can you --

25 **ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK:** And those opposed?

1 MR. WRIGHT: None.

2 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: No one is -- and 3 abstaining?

MR. WRIGHT: Margaret Dalton, Miho Murai and Bob Wright.

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK:** Okay. So it looks as though it passed in Northern California and did not pass in Southern California. Okay.

Next item, OAH calendar conflicts and good cause for continuances. This is an -- an item that is one of those -- how should I put it? I guess it -- policies -- to say that this is an OAH policy, I think, would be a little bit too strong because I'm not sure that it was ever communicated. It's certainly an idea that the -- the PJs have discussed and I wanted to get the Advisory Committee's view on.

And the situation is this. We know -- because we know what our calendar looks like and how many cases we have set on a given day and we know that for all the parties, the representatives, you have multiple cases in your calendar. When you look at it on any given day, it probably gives you heart burn like it does when I look at the calendar, if I look more than at the current week.

So the -- the policy I'm -- I'm proposing -- I

guess is the best way to put it -- is basically the idea that

1 | whichever hearing goes first is going to take precedence.

2 And what that means, in essence, is that if an attorney has

3 | hearing number one, which is scheduled from -- and I'm just

4 making up dates -- November 1 to November 4th. And the same

5 | hearing has -- the same attorney has hearing number two

6 | scheduled from November 2nd to November 4th.

That if hearing number one goes forward on November 1st that basically that hearing is going to go forward. So that when a request for continuance on hearing number two is submitted -- now, here I know I have to be a lawyer because, of course, all requests for continuances are up to discretion and good cause, so I can't say that a request for continuance would always be granted.

I find it hard to believe that we would ever deny that because you're clearly unavailable for hearing number two because you're sitting in front of our judges in hearing number one.

And so because one of the issues that we come across, and I know that you come across, is that because we require you to agree on dates, you all are looking at your calendar -- and since we know what our scheduling orders say, since you can tell by looking at your protocols -- you know, if five things are filed on one day, you're going to have five things going do hearing and mediation, etcetera, on the same day further down the line.

And so the idea is that -- so basically, the first hearing that gets started is going to take precedence. And I have suggested this a couple times in status conferences, and I know it makes people nervous because, you know, is there really -- I can't guarantee you that the second hearing would be continued, but I can't even imagine -- let me put it this way. If I -- unless the circumstances were extraordinary, I would certainly have a long hard discussion with the PJ that denied a continuance on hearing number two even though hearing number one is going forward.

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So with that, I'd like to hear -- hear your discussions on what you think about that policy in terms of what impact it would have on your calendar, if it gives you any certainty or whether you feel it would make things worse.

MS. BROUSSARD: I have a question.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Ms. Broussard.

MS. BROUSSARD: So if I'm not attorney with the conflict -- so let's say Marcy has a hearing on the first and the third, right, and the first is going, she thinks. I'm the attorney -- I'm the opposing counsel on the one that starts on the third. How in the heck would I ever know until Marcy's first day of hearing one that my hearing on the third isn't going to go?

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Well, that is the dilemma.

MS. BROUSSARD: Okay. It does seem to me to be a dilemma because now I've got witnesses scheduled. Now I've got stuff going on, and I wouldn't find out until -- I don't know when is she'd call me.

MS. GUTIERREZ: I'd call you.

MS. BROUSSARD: (Inaudible) hearing. But I mean --

what, it is -- it's just the dilemma, and you know, we are pulling our hair out really trying to come up with ways structurally to help us and to help you, frankly, with the scheduling dilemma presented by the way -- you know, the timeframes because I know that people have requested continuances prior to hearings starting because they're double booked.

And I know that depending upon the circumstances, some of those continuances have been denied. Why? Because what is the certainty or likelihood that hearing number one is really going to go forward? When you look at the statistics and you know that, what, 97 percent of the cases don't go to hearing? So that's the dilemma.

You know, obviously, in terms of the request for a continuance on hearing number two, the closer it gets to hearing number one, and whatever assurances the parties can provide as to the likelihood of one going, then those would be the circumstances for good cause, you know.

Are you ready for discussion? 1 MR. WRIGHT: 2 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: I was responding 3 to Ms. Broussard's question. Does that help? 4 MS. BROUSSARD: Yes. 5 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Mr. Wright. MR. WRIGHT: Yes, please. We have Miho and 6 7 Miho, I guess, first. Maureen. 8 MS. MURAI: And again, I think that if we had -- if 9 somebody had requested a five-day hearing and the five-day hearing was calendared, I don't think that would happen. I 10 11 mean, I really -- I think that that's the problem. I think 12 we need to schedule the dates and, you know, and then -- if 13 you scheduled the date for a five-day hearing, then you won't be -- you'll be booked, so that second hearing -- you won't 14 15 have that dilemma. 16 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: What -- do you 17 have a comment on this proposal? 18 MS. MURAI: That's my comment that -- again, I'm 19 going back to the same thing. I'm recommending that -- you 20 know, and I think it's related. And it seems to me that 21 every time I recommend it, it's not somehow related, but I do think it's related. 22 23 That if -- you know, if a party is requesting a 24 five-day hearing, five days are reserved on the scheduling

order for the hearing straight from the beginning, you know.

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1 That's my recommendation, and I don't know if anybody will 2 second it but --

MR. WRIGHT: I'll second it, but Maureen has a comment.

MS. GRAVES: Well --

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ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Wait a minute. There's a recommendation that has been seconded, so the comments now need to relate to the recommendation.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I don't know what the
recommendation is.

MR. WRIGHT: Then, I'm sorry. I apologize for my Robert's Rules of Order. I think we ought to finish the discussion before we second the motion. I'm going to retract my second until discussion is completed.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Who would like -- who's the next person who would like to comment?

MR. WRIGHT: I will.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Anyone else?

MR. WRIGHT: This is Bob Wright. It sounds like the OAH is triple, quadruple booking these cases and putting, you know -- when the attorney in Northern California was giving the example "I'm not going to find out until day number one of trial number one that that attorney is in trial," that's assuming that you're both in the same room at the same place.

These hearings, you know, it's -- how likely is that? I think it's unrealistic, and there's been a solution that sounded reasonable, but there's no -- maybe we'll get discussion on that later.

But Maureen is next for comment.

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MS. GRAVES: Okay. Let's see. Two things. One is that I don't think there should be a mechanical, whichever the first one is necessarily goes first because sometimes there's a very good reason why no one would be prejudiced by putting off the first one like nobody has coordinated any witnesses with. It's reimbursement. The child's education is not at stake; whereas, the second one involves, you know, a child who has been out of school for three months.

So I would rather have it be good cause and have the people be able to do motions previously based on good cause, rather than having a mechanical the first one goes rule.

The second thing I was wondering -- and I'm really torn about this start and keep going versus schedule a fixed number of days, which would certainly make life easier in many ways. But is there a way that the OAH website could allow us to look up other lawyers' calendars so that when we're on a hearing it's -- so you can look up Dan Harbottle and find out what he's doing, which I realize people might not be too thrilled about that but -- so that you know if

you're about to get stuck with something like that? Maybe not know everybody's mediations, but at least know when people are scheduled for hearing so you know you might get caught in that situation.

MR. WRIGHT: Amy Foody.

MS. FOODY: My only comment is there any way that OAH can look at the school district because often what happens is the -- because the school district is a given, and it's not always the attorney. A director can't be in 12 places at once either or a school district representative. And sometimes we get multiple filings at the same district at the same time certain times of the year.

Is there any way that OAH could possibly help in this situation by scheduling -- not scheduling school districts on top of each other for hearings in mediation. I don't know if that would -- would work or is even an option, because we can't control attorney -- you don't know which attorney is assigned where, but we do know which school district is involved.

MR. WRIGHT: Miho.

MS. MURAI: My only comment with that is that usually there are a number of witnesses for the school districts. And I mean, dealing mainly with LAUSD, there are notoriously in a lot of due processes, and I'm afraid that it will just be more delayed and delayed because there's always

1 going to be con -- you know what I mean? Because I think --

2 | I don't know. I think that's my only concern because I see -

3 - yes, you know, I agree, you know, the special ed director

can't be in two places at once, but at the same time, I mean

5 -- I don't know. Yeah. I don't know. It's --

MS. FOODY: I think LAUSD is an anomaly though.

MR. WRIGHT: Amy, again. Would you --

MS. FOODY: Sorry.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Anybody? Okay.

10 Ms. Broussard?

11 MS. BROUSSARD: I think, as I'm thinking about

12 | this, my trouble with it is kind of deadline related. At

13 | some point I think somebody has to pull the trigger on their

14 | best guess a hearing is going to go, whether that's at the

15 | prehearing conference stage. At some point it's pretty

16 | clear.

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17 | What I was worried about in my earlier comment is

18 | kind of a feeling that the other side got to kind of have in

19 | their back pocket that they were going to get this

20 | continuance because only they know their real trial schedule.

21 | So they could really make the other side incur costs -- I

22 | mean, I'm trying to think of this from both sides -- knowing

23 | that they have in their hip pocket, well, I've got two cases

24 | scheduled that week so I know this one is going to end up

25 | continuing.

So it seems to me that this might need further discussion and kind of some subcommittees to see if like some stuff could be worked out. But for me, knowing that -- I just would want to discuss whether there'd be a date by which you needed to ask for that continuance, whether it be five days before or whatever.

And even though it might cancel after that, you can't force opposing counsel that has that second hearing to go forward with the hearing in two days' notice or to cancel. I mean, at some point somebody is going to have to drop dead and say this hearing is happening in X number of days.

So I'm just wondering -- I guess I'd like to propose that maybe -- and I don't know whether we kind of having a working group piece or what we could do -- but I think this needs like way more discussion of the implications that we can do in this small amount of time we have.

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK:** Anything else in Sacramento?

MR. REZOWALLI: I just -- I think that --

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Mr. Rezowalli?

MR. REZOWALLI: -- (inaudible) allow the flexibility as opposed saying automatically one or the other gets continued. I think allow for some flexibility and the discussion with the parties because you know, you may be sitting there thinking well, there's a 90 percent chance that

I'll resolve this, but I want to keep it on calendar

(inaudible). You know, in a certain amount of time is it a

go or not a go, both parties, first and second. I think that

I don't -- we're five minutes over and we have more agenda items -- but do you really think -- are you suggesting that there be a subcommittee formed -- subcommittee to discuss it? I don't know if there's --

MS. BROUSSARD: Yes.

might be helpful.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Well, let's take -- let's deal with the proposal. If you want to make a recommendation, you can do that now because I think I heard other recommendations as well that we might come back to.

Any further discussion from members on the OAH proposal? Any discussion from the public in Sacramento? How about from LA? No?

MR. WRIGHT: I have just one -- I thought it was
Ms. Broussard's proposal. Is it OAH's now?

MS. BROUSSARD: It's not mine.

MR. WRIGHT: Oh.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: No. What I'd like -- what I'd like to do is go ahead and take a vote on OAH's proposal. Then I believe there was a possible recommendation in Southern California and a possible recommendation in Northern California, and we can take up each of those after

1 | we do this vote. Okay.

So let's vote starting in LA. Those in favor of the -- of OAH's proposal that -- basically that the -- if there are -- first hearing that goes takes precedence in terms of any later calendar conflicts for either of the parties.

7 Those in favor? None. Those opposed? And I take 8 it --

MR. WRIGHT: That's Bob Wright, Maureen Graves and Miho Murai.

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK:** I'm sorry. And abstaining?

MR. WRIGHT: Barbara Dalton and Amy Foody.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: And in Sacramento, those in favor? Ms. Gutierrez. Those opposed? We have Rezowalli and Sherman. And those abstaining? We have Bean, Leavitt, Broussard and English. Okay.

I believe, Ms. Murai, there was a recommendation?

MR. WRIGHT: Miho.

MS. MURAI: It was the recommendation about the -basically whenever -- if a certain number of days is
requested for a hearing, that that number of days is reserved
for the hearing on the scheduling order. Whoever is the one
that's filed. So if a student files and requests six days,
then six is reserved.

And then at a -- you know, the district can file a motion saying that five days isn't necessary, or whatever, or that can be discussed at a prehearing conference or what-not, but at least those numbers of days are set in stone.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: If I could just say as a
point of order that that's not one of our agenda items. I
took your job on.

MR. REZOWALLI: No. That's okay.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: I understand that. I'm going to allow it at this time. So the recommendation would be that when a complaint is filed, the filing party can request a specific number of days for hearing and that OAH will schedule that number of days; is that correct?

MS. MURAI: That's correct.

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK:** And is there a second?

MS. GRAVES: Second.

MR. WRIGHT: Yes. Maureen Graves has seconded that.

20 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. Discussion?
21 Southern California?

MR. WRIGHT: A question. If the first person that files asks for a hundred days and they only need three based on, you know -- if a parent doesn't know, is there some guidance provided that -- that, you know, if it's -- a number

- 1 of days is ridiculous on either too long or too short -- and
- 2 | I just -- I don't know. It just seems like, you know, the
- 3 | first person that asks gets the number of days they want, no
- 4 | matter how many are needed seems -- but I -- that's a
- 5 | question. But I don't have the experience to be an expert to
- 6 | make a decision on this topic, so I'll -- I'm not -- thank
- 7 | you. That was just a comment.
  - ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Anything else in
- 9 | Southern California?

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- MS. GRAVES: No. I think the idea the parties
- 11 | could make a -- the other side can make a motion saying this
- 12 | is ridiculous or the parties could agree at mediation that
- 13 | really they didn't need all hundred days.
- MR. WRIGHT: Yeah. Smart.
- 15 **ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK:** Anything further
- 16 | from the members in Southern California? How about Northern
- 17 | California? Okay. Any public comment in Northern
- 18 | California? And I take it there's no more public members in
- 19 | southern -- I mean public --
- 20 MR. WRIGHT: That's correct.
- 21 **ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK:** -- observers in
- 22 | Southern California; is that correct?
- MR. WRIGHT: Yes, it is, Judge.
- 24 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: All right. Let's
- 25 | go ahead and take a vote. In Southern California, those in

favor?

MR. WRIGHT: It's unanimous. Margaret Dalton,
Maureen Graves, Miho Murai, Amy Foody and Bob Wright.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. So no opposed, no abstentions. And in Northern California, in favor? We have English and Sherman. Opposed? We have Gutierrez and Broussard. And abstain? Bean, Rezowalli and Leavitt. Okay.

Moving on, paperless pilot. I just wanted to let you know that in an effort to streamline things and be more efficient and save costs, the Special Education Division for the most part has pretty much gone paperless, in that everything that we have is scanned into our Practice Manager System, but we do, in fact, create a paper file in every case.

And settlement documents, confidential settlement documents, mediation documents, for the most part, other than the initial scheduling order if a file -- if the paper file has anything, it's the confidential mediation and settlement documents.

And we are going to try a six-month pilot project so that we are not going to create a paper file until a case goes to hearing because we then have the administrative record, so we will actually have something to put in the file.

And what we are doing for any confidential 1 2 documents or anything of that nature, we are protecting them, 3 securing them in Practice Manager so that the access will be 4 limited if -- for example, confidential mediation and 5 settlement documents, the judges would not have access to 6 that. 7 So I just wanted to let you all know. I don't know 8 whether it would have any effect in you and your practice, 9 but I just thought that it was something that you should be 10 aware of. 11 Any comments, questions? 12 MR. WRIGHT: Southern California. Maureen. 1.3 MS. GRAVES: It's not really a comment on this, but 14 Margaret Dalton has to leave in a minute, so we're about to 15 lose our quorum --Yeah. I have a conflict. I'm sorry. 16 MS. DALTON: 17 MS. GRAVES: -- so if there's anything that needs a 18 vote or you feel you need a quorum for, you might want to --19 MS. DALTON: I'm sorry. I didn't realize we'd run 20 over, and I have a conflict I can't change so --21 **ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK:** Okay. 22 cannot then do -- I will put item G, timely preemptory 23 challenges, off to the next meeting. 24 MS. DALTON: Thanks, Maureen. 25 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Is there any

1 | public comment?

MS. GRAVES: Can you tell us what the policy is currently on that?

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Well, Section 1040 -- well, Ms. Dalton, do you need -- Ms. Dalton is leaving.
We need to stop the meeting so --

MS. DALTON: I have five minutes.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay. The current
-- Section 1034, Title 1 of the California Code of
Regulations governs preemptory challenges for all hearings
conducted by the Office of Administrative Hearings.

It provides that there's no preemptory challenge after a hearing begins. And since all special ed matters have a prehearing conference, the section pertaining provides that if there is a scheduled prehearing conference and an ALJ has been assigned to the hearing, any challenge to the assigned ALJ has to be done at the beginning of the prehearing conference.

In addition, in the memorandum of understanding that OAH entered into beginning the 11/12 school year, the current MOU, there is a provision that allows that if OAH reassigns the hearing to another ALJ for a reason other than granting of preemptory, that the preemptory challenge shall be made no later than noon the business day prior to the first scheduled day of hearing.

And this comes in play when the prehearing conference is conducted. No preemptory challenge is made of that judge. And because of business need and our calendaring needs, we have to reassign a new judge. And our practice is that we give notice to the parties as soon as possible that the new judge will be hearing the case.

And so the policy is that a preemptory challenge of

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And so the policy is that a preemptory challenge of that new judge should be made no later than noon the business day prior to the hearing.

So members wish to discuss this at this time?

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MS.\ MURAI:}}$  Could we just table that discussion for next time --

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Okay.

MS. MURAI: -- since we have (inaudible).

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: All right. We'll go ahead and I'll bring that up at the next agenda item.

Public comment from Northern California? No public comment in Southern California?

MR. WRIGHT: Oh, just -- I have -- if it's -- if we're done with the agenda and it's now that -- the bottom, just one comment that -- that -- with the number of members that are attending today and the number of parents that are on this Committee -- both Northern and Southern California -- that can we come up with a way to try and help get more members on the Committee so we have quorums and more parents

that are supposed to be the majority of the group? And that's a comment. I tried to recruit some parents after the last meeting, but evidently none of them got applied or got approve or whatever, so obviously, a concern that there's not enough concerned members here. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KOPEK: Any other public comment? All right. Date of next Advisory Committee meeting. proposing that the next meeting be held on Friday, April 12th, 2012. And with that, we will adjourn the meeting. Thank you all very much. I appreciate your participation and attendance. Thank you. (Thereupon, the meeting was adjourned.) 

## CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCRIPT

This is to certify that I, Stacy Wegner, transcribed the tape-recorded public meeting of the Special Education Advisory Committee dated October 14, 2011; that the pages numbered 1 through 133 constitute said transcript; that the same is a complete and accurate transcription of the aforesaid to the best of my ability.

Stacy Wegner

December 5, 2011

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